INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly,

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1066.

VOL. XVII NO. 110--- BOMBAY THURSDAY MAY 9 1929 ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

TEXTILE STRIKE FIZZLES OUT?

42 Mills Work in Full Steam

—:o:—

WAGE NOTICE TO OPERATIVES

The city has resumed its normal business as before and no case of assault was reported during the day. The military and armed police, however, patrolled the affected area to maintain Law and Order.

Some more mills worked on Wednesday bringing the total to 42. It was a distinct improvement on the two previous days when only 18 mills worked on Monday and 32 on the following day. The strikers are being exhorted by handbills to resume work and they are going to work day by day in larger numbers. A few stones were thrown at the Pralhad Mill, but the police dispersed the hooligans promptly. The management of most of the mills have intimated to the workers through posting the notices on the mill gates that they would be paid on the 15th instant, but those who have not joined their work at once would be paid after ten days. The following 42 mills worked on Wednesday:—

(1) Textile, (2) Century, (3) Jamshed, (4) Asur Virji, (5) Presidency, (6) Pralhad, (7) Raghuwanshi, (8) Indian Woollen, (9) Premier, (10) Imperial, (11) Pearl (12) Bombay Dyeing, (13) Bombay Industrial, (14) Mathradas, (15) David, (16) Pabani, (17) Satya, (18) Madhavrao, (19) Crescent, (20) Union, (21) Spring, (22) Chhoi, (23) Jacob Sassoon, (24) Gold Mohur, (25) Morarji Gokuldas, (26) Shri Laxmi, (27) New Eastern (28) Colaba (29) Bradbury, (30) Bomanji Petit, (31) Hindustan (32) Indian Manufacturing, (33) Khato Makanji (34) Maneckji Petit, (35) Madhavji Scindia, (36) New City of Bombay, (37) Simplex, (38) Atlas, (39) Framji Petit, (40) New Kaiser, (41) Silk Alliance, and (42) David No. 2.

"STARVING THEM INTO SUBMISSION"

Labour Leaders' Allegations Against Owners

—:o:—

WIRE TO GOVERNOR TO INTERVENE

The following telegram has been sent by Mr. S. V. Deshpande, the Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, to His Excellency the Governor at Mahableshwar:—

Mill-owners' Association have issued notice refusing to pay wages for April to strikers on 15th instant and requiring men to join and put in six days work before they can get wages for April. Notice is clearly illegal, but legal proceedings mean delay meanwhile families of thousands are starved. Matter was discussed at Tuesday's joint conference before His Excellency. It will be agreed further effort at conciliation impossible if mill-owners persist in adopting illegal means to starve strikers into submission. Peace of City will be endangered by action of Millowners in witholding men's legitimate dues which will prevent them from going home and also make it impossible for them to carry on in peaceful manner during strike and thus goad them to desperate measures, in which case Union officials will be unable to exercise any control, and will have to disown all responsibility. All dangerous developments can be prevented by the simple step of paying off men their legitimate dues as early as possible before 15th instant. Earnestly hope His Excellency will persuade Millowners to do this simple act of justice and prevent further mischief. Quick action is necessary.

BAN ON KIRPANS IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

SIKH COMMUNITY'S APPEAL TO GOVT.

The following letter has been sent by the Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay:—

The attention of the Singh Sabha, Bombay, has been drawn to the order of the Governor-in-Council published in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary issued on Monday, the 6th inst.

I have the honour to bring to the notice of the Governor-in-Council that in issuing the said order, evidently with the object of maintaining Law and Order in the City of Bombay, the religious significance of the 'Kirpan' to the Sikhs has, I apprehend, been completely overlooked.

Every Sikh carries a 'Kirpan' not as a weapon for self-defence or attack but on religious grounds and to us the Sikhs, the 'Kirpan' has the same significance as the sacred thread to the higher classes of Hindus. The very idea of being separated from the 'Kirpan' is revolting to our feelings and sentiments.

The Sikhs beg, therefore, to most humbly and respectfully protest against the said order which offends our religious feelings and places us, the Sikhs, in a very invidious position, viz. having to choose between disobedience of the said order or acting against our religious sentiments and feelings.

'KIRPANS' NOT USED IN RIOT.

I beg leave to point out that neither in the February riots nor in the present riots has there been a single instance of a 'Kirpan' having been used by a Sikh as a weapon.

I may also point out that a Sikh commences to carry a Kirpan' from the moment he is baptised and he does not part with it at any time during the day and night till death.

Under the circumstances I have the honour to request you to place this letter before the Governor-in-Council at the earliest opportunity with the request that immediate action may be taken in the matter. I have further to request the Governor-in-Council to grant the representatives of Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay, the favour of an interview at an early date to enable the Sabha to fully explain their view-point. I shall be thankful if this matter is treated as urgent in view of the deep feelings prevalent in the minds of the Sikh community.

TELEGRAM TO GOVERNOR

—:o:—

The following telegram has been sent to the Governor of

MARVEL IN TELEPHONY

—:o:—

Talking from Moving Train

A SUCCESSFUL ACHIEVEMENT

LONDON, May 7.

Toronto.—After research experiments extending over years, successful telephone conversation, both ways, with moving train, was accomplished yesterday. Mr. W. D. Robb, Vice-President of the Canadian Railways, spoke for two hours from a moving train to a railway office.—Free Press Beam Service.

AIR MAIL AND BAGHDAD INCIDENT

—:o:—

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S EXPLANATION

LONDON, May 7.

In the House of Commons replying to questions, the Postmaster-General explained that the first Indian air mail left the mails behind at Baghdad owing to the desire to deliver the first air mail punctually in London. Anxiety was felt lest the time allowed for a relatively untried journey from Alexandria to Genoa might be insufficient. The Company would henceforth adhere rigidly to the advertised time-table.—Reuter.

SIMON TALKS TO KING

—:o:—

LABOURS OF COMMISSION

LONDON, May 7.

His Majesty the King received Sir John Simon immediately after he reached Craigwell House. Sir John Simon described the Commission's work in India during the past seven months. His Majesty listened with interest, and asked several questions regarding the co-operation between the Commission and the Indian Committees.—Free Press Beam Service.

SIMON DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON

—:o:—

ANOTHER INDIAN FINED

LONDON, May 7.

At Westminster Police Court today Mr. Bannerji charged in connection with demonstration on the occasion of arrival of the Simon Commission was fined £2 and was ordered to pay two guineas costs. Mr. Dadoo was discharged. The Englishman Mr. Lovell was remanded till to-morrow.—Reuter.

CABLES IN BRIEF

—:o:—

London May 8.—Sir Thomas Middleton has been appointed Vice-Chairman of Development Commission which provides advances for development 'inter alia' of Agriculture and Fisheries.—Reuter.

The offices of Indian Central Committee cooperating with Simon Commission Enquiry have opened at Clements Inn. Sir Sankaran Nair has resumed work on Committee in London.—Reuter.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS

—:o:—

Proceeds to British Guiana

OTTAWA, May 7.

Rev. C. F. Andrews who attended the recent National Education Council is proceeding to British Guiana and Trinidad to study the conditions of a quarter million Indian inhabiants there with the official goodwill of the Governments of India and British Guiana.—Reuter.

EMPIRE AND DOMINION

—:o:—

Hertzog's Plain-speaking

LONDON, May 8.

General Hertzog has now recalled what transpired at the Imperial Conference of 1926 and revealed the fact that General Smuts stood for imperialist view wherein none controlled external affairs independently. Most of delegates accepted such view, but General Hertzog said at the Conference if he accepted such a proposal they would have to provide himself (Hertzog) with a job in England for he dare not return to South Africa after making any declaration of the kind.

He asserted he acknowledged the Empire only in name. They were entitled to determine their own foreign policy. It was a small matter that of Union Jack flying alongside the national flag of the Union of South Africa, but even this was not allowed in Transvaal and Orange Free State.—Free Press Beam Service

DERBY SWEEPS

—:o:—

Banned in Glasgow

LONDON, May 7.

Glasgow.—The authorities have banned Derby Sweeps. The stock exchange has discontinued sales of tickets.—Free Press Beam Service.

Attempt on Lithuanian Dictator

—:o:—

1000 ARRESTS FOR BOMB OUTRAGE

LONDON, May 8.

Riga.—Thousand persons have been arrested following the bomb attempt on the life of Valdemaras, the Lithuanian dictator.—Free Press Beam Service.

BOMBING PRACTICE TRAGEDY

—:o:—

5 AIRMEN KILLED IN BOURGES

LONDON, May 7.

Bourges.—Five airmen were killed as the result of an aeroplane crash last night, while engaged in the practice of bombing. The dead bodies have not been removed till the morning for fear that the attempt at such removal may explode the remaining bombs.—Free Press Beam Service.

BOLTON MASTER SPINNERS

—:o:—

DECIDE ON SHORT TIME

LONDON, May 7.

Bolton master-spinners have resolved on short-time in Egyptian spinning. The Parliament of Blackpool cotton workers has passed a resolution favouring the freeing of the industry from the grip of banks.—Free Press Beam Service.

SCHOOL FEES INCREASE IN AHMEDABAD

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, May 8.

Three local private secondary schools have increased the fees levied by them. The Youth League has issued an appeal to the students of these schools not to pay the increased fees, as the League has decided to take steps against those schools.—A. P.

REPARATION PROBLEM

—:o:—

No Way Still out of Muddle

BRITAIN'S "NO" TO YOUNG PLAN

LONDON, May 7.

Paris.—Mr. Owen Young's reparations plan which has now been published reveals Britain as the proposed financial victim, to which she objected. The plan involves a revision of the percentages of German payments to each creditor as fixed by the Spa Conference. Thus Britain's share (33 per cent with Dominions) would be considerably decreased and the difference transferred to the other creditor-countries. The British delegation was amazed at the discovery of which Mr. Young had given no inkling. Sir Josiah Stamp (Britain) immediately informed Mr. Young of the unacceptability of the plan. Britain holds that the revision of the Spa percentages is outside the competence of the present conference.—Reuter.

NIZAM'S SON LEAVES FOR ENGLAND

—:o:—

SECUNDERABAD, May 8.

Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, President of the Nizam's Executive Council, has left for Bombay to give a hearty send-off to the Nizam's second son who is proceeding to England to prosecute his studies.—A. P.

RIOT FEVER SPREADS TO PERSIA

—:o:—

TROUBLE IN ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY

BOMBAY, May 8.

The Bombay office of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company have received the following telegram from Persia:

"A number of workmen incited by certain agitators not connected with the Company created a disturbance outside the Refinery on Monday morning and attempted to prevent, with partial success, the other workmen from proceeding to work. Rioting ensued but it was effectually isolated by the Persian Police to an area outside the works where the damage done was negligible. The Persian authorities fearing that the situation might develop into something more serious summoned as a precautionary measure the Military from Mohammerah who dispersed the rioters without difficulty. Nor was the production interfered with and the matter is again entirely normal."—A P.

FIRST AUSTRALIA-ENGLAND FLIGHT

—:o:—

PILOTS LAND AT DUM DUM

CALCUTTA May 8.

The first men to plan a flight from Australia to England and back, Flight-Lieut. S. J. Moir and Pilot Officer H. C. Owen, landed at the Dum Dum aerodrome yesterday on their way from England to Australia. Their 'plane which has been lent to the aviators by the Air Ministry, is the first air freight 'plane and the largest that has landed at Dum Dum.—A. P

ENGINE COLLISION ON G. I. P. RAILWAY

—:o:—

LAHORE, May 8.

No. 58 Down G I P. Express to Bombay was delayed here for nearly two hours following a collision with a light engine near Shalamar Bridge. The light engine was derailed but no casualty occurred.

Railway policeman deposited a waistcoat with the Lost Property Office of the railway When the apparel was examined by the office clerk, it was found to contain forged coins worth over five hundred rupees.—A. P.

AMANULLAH GAINS MORE SUPPORT

—:o:—

Bacha's Soldiers Desert Him

MULLAHS DECIDE TO SIDE WITH EX-KING

PESHAWAR, May 8.

Hazrat Charbagh, an influential Mulla near Jelalabad, has declared in favour of Amanullah. The son of Ghulam Mohemmed and his nephew are getting a pro-Amanullah manifesto signed by many Mullahs. They are also said to have offered their services to the Kandahar Government.

Hasham Khan, brother of Nadir Khan, in a letter from Kaga, Eastern Province, to a friend in Peshawar, says:—"All is well here. After the collection of a lashkar in Southern Province, our forces advancing to-morrow on Logar in two parties by different routes, Nadir Khan accompanying one portion and Shah Mahmud the other. Shahwali Khan is in command of the army at Gardez. A big Jirga of people of the Eastern Provinces was despatched to the Southern Province. This evoked considerable zeal among the people of Southern Province. On return from there the Jirga started the collection of forces and 3,000 Khugianis left two days ago. These will arrive Jagdolok to-morrow. They will attack Kohidaman and Kohistan via Tago. God willing a lashkar of one thousand Shinwaris will arrive at Kaja day after to-morrow. This lashkar will be despatched to-morrow via Tago.

The tribes wanted to send a large number of men, but I thought it useless and stopped them. Five hundred men from Hissark and eight hundred armed men from Tazeen and Karokhel have started for Atank Butkhak. They proceed via Latabund and Khaki Jabbar.

BACHA'S SOLDIERS DISARMED.

Bacha-i Saqao's soldiers stationed at the posts from Boriksb to Butkhak have all been deprived of their arms. The Southern forces have captured a large godown of stores and cartridges belonging to Bacha-i-Saqao's forces. So far, from 2,000 to 3,000 men of Bacha-i-Saqao's forces have surrendered their arms and made submission. In short, all the news is good and it is hoped that Kabul will be conquered in two or three days. May God help the Mussalmans, particularly the Mussalmans of Afghanistan. From all sides people are expressing their allegiance. They are now making preparations for paying land revenue. I am not accompanying the lashkar as it is considered more necessary that I should be here. I hope no one will fight against this lashkar. God willing, victory will be obtained before the arrival of the lashkar. I have sent news of the departure of the lashkar in all directions. The Tagavis and certain other tribes who were against Bacha-i-Saqao have actually started fight. My next work will be to restore peace on the Peshawar-Kabul road."—A. P.

REBEL LEADER JOINS AMANULLAH

—:o:—

ROBBER CHIEF LOSING INFLUENCE

PESHAWAR, May 8.

Reports regarding the Afghan situation continue to be conflicting. Different rumours are current regarding Amanullah's whereabouts.

One of them states that he has made a sudden appearance in Maidan Valley, via Sarchashma.

A split is reported to have occurred among the Shinwaris, Mohamad Alam and Mohamad Afzal, two rebel leaders being at daggers drawn. Mohamad Alam joined Bacha-i-Saqao with a considerable following some time ago.

ONE MORE SUPPORTER FOR AMANULLAH.

Mohamad Afzal has now declared himself pro-Amanullah and has sent his cousin Ghulam Isa, with 30 men, to Amanullah's trade agent at Peshawar. The party asked for forgiveness for past murders, took the oath of allegiance and requested monetary help.

BACHA DISSATISFIED.

It appears that Bacha-i-Saqao is now dissatisfied with the people of Lohgar and that the latter have lost confidence in Bacha-i-Saqao. Although Bacha-i-Saqao gained a victory over Shah Mahmud, brother of Nadir Khan, in Lohgar Valley, the victory was dearly bought owing to the alleged "misbehaviour" of the inhabitants. Consequently Bacha-i-Saqao has disarmed some 1,500 Lohgarian soldiers and dismissed them. A. P.

CONQUESTS OF AFGHAN RIVAL FORCES

—:o:—

SIMLA, May 8.

Persistent rumours from Meshed show that Herat was occupied by Abdur Rahim on behalf of Bacha-i Saqao on May 4th while Mazari Sharif from where Abdur Rahim's famous march on Herat began continues in the occupation of Ghulam Nabi lately Afghan Minister in Moscow who is holding it for Amanullah.. It is rumoured in Peshawar that Mir Ahmed, young son of Sardar Aliahmed Jan, was killed while with a Hazara party in one of the attacks on Ghazni It is believed Amanullah's headquarters are at Mukur.—A. P.

Swarajists Sweep the Polls

—:o:—

21 CANDIDATES GET WALK-OVER

CALCUTTA, May 8.

As a result of the scrutiny of nomination papers held to-day, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Dr. Pramathanath Banerjee, Mr. Bejoykrishna Bose and Mr. Prabhudayal Himatsinghka, Congress nominees, were returned uncontested from Calcutta.—Free Press.

(It has already been reported that 17 candidates have been returned unopposed.)

AILING BOAT OVERTURNSS ON HOOGHLY

—:o:—

FOURTEEN LIVES LOST

CALCUTTA May 8.

Fourteen lives were lost as a result of a strong gust of wind which overturned a country sailing boat on the Hooghly yesterday. The victims and nine others who struggled to the bank after the boat was overturned, were employees of Adam and Adam Jute Mill, Cossipore. After the day's work, 23 or them boarded the boat at Kuthi Ghat a short distance from the mill to return to their homes at Alam Bazaar. The sail was hoisted in midstream to take advantage of strong breeze, which unfortunately suddenly turned into a squall, and near Ratanbabu Ghat the mast of the boat snapped and the boat was overturned in midriver. Nine persons who were good swimmers managed to swim ashore but the bodies of the rest were never seen again and it is presumed they have all been drowned.

The Calcutta Port Police has despatched a launch last evening with a search party to the scene of disaster.—A. P.

Secunderabad.—The Nizam has sanctioned Rs. 70,000 for the Opthalmic Section of the Osmania General Hospital. Mr. K. P. Dewar Secretary to the Resident vice Mr. has taken over charge as Assistant

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES.—

July Highest 18.72 (2-05 p.m.) lowest 18.42 (10.07 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:

New York Market advanced on short covering and unfavourable crop accounts.

Cachran Bureau, Dallas, estimate acreage 48,850,000.

From New York:—"Demand principally for late months. Absence of buying orders in any volume. Spot demand stagnant."

INDICATED WEEVIL ACTIVITY FOR 1929.

"Summarizing data to date on the 1929 weevil outlook it may be said that from normal to abnormally heavy weevil densities were reared to enter winter quarters during the fall of 1928. This was particularly true in the eastern half of the cotton belt owing to heavy rainfall during the August and September which caused the cotton plants to put on new square growth thus affording favourable breeding conditions for weevils during the fall months. The killing frost date or time of entrance into hibernation was most favourable to adult weevils. Green cotton for food was present in the fields right up to the time of entrance into hibernation. Attention is called to the fact that cotton growers are facing a most disastrous weevil year unless the summer should be abnormally dry. If normal rainfall or a wet summer is experienced weevil damage will be much heavier than for several years".—("Cotton Trade Journal").

Reuter:—

"Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on covering by shorts and buying on the reaction theory."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 7.

May	19.40+.01
July	18.66+.03
October	18.73+.02
December	18.81—
January	18.86+.04
Middling Spot	19.65—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 7.

July	18.63+.05
October	18.59+.06
Middling Spot	18.63+.10

NEW YORK.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	18.45
October	18.48
New York. 11-45 a.m.	
May	19.27
July	18.53
October	18.56

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 7.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	17,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 7.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£19-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£132-1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£49-1/2
Eastern Bank	£6.3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£88-3/8
Conversion Loan	£77-1/4
Indian Loan 5.1/2 p.c.	£101-3/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£52-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£58-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£67-7/8
Consols	£54.7/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£100-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£92-7/8

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 7.

Silver.—Market closed uncertain

Spot	25.1/2
Forward	25-9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 7.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/10-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 7.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	5.1/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 Months	5-3/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 Months	5.5/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 Months	6.1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 7.

T T Berlin on London	20.45.1/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07
T T Brussels on London	34.95
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on Loudon	92.60
T T Berne on London	25.19
T T Paris on London	124.19
T T London on Pargue	163.93

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, May 7.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of 13 points and rued easy throughout the day on report of favourable weather and reported failure of a Berlin firm. The market closed at a decline of 19 points.

Middling American closed at a decline 21 points at 10.09 while Egyptian closed 20 points down 17.75.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Weather forecasts favourable. Trade reports from America and Continent less optimistic. Market influenced by tightness of money and slump in Wheat."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

"New York cables rains Central and East talk weevil."

"Our Manchester friends say concerning short time scheme Egyptian section abandoned."

"Light to moderate rains have fallen in Eastern Alabama. Cool night."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Estimated acreage is too small. About same quantity of fertilizers are being used as last year. Prevailing opinion is that demand is not sufficient to sustain the market."

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Slightly warmer. Eastern belt moderate rainfall. Getting too much rain. Entire belt cloudy. Between midnight and day-break slight to moderate rainfall Eastern belt and Alabama. Cool night.

GARSIDE CABLE.

Unfavourable weather delays progress. Boll weevil emergence. Vey heavy in Texas (Texas produce 43 per cent. of the total crop). Already damaging early cotton southern half belt. Fertilizers sales continue heavy.

Our acreage ideas approximation 3 to 5 per cent. increase

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool May 7.

May	9.82	9.81—.17
June		9.74—.18
July	9.80	9.78—.19
August		9.78—.19
September		9.78—.19
October	9.81	9.78—.19
November		9.77—.19
December		9.78—.19
January	9.84	9.78—.19
February		9.79—.19
March	9.86	9.82—.20
April		9.83—.20
May		9.85—.19
Middling Spot		10.09—.19

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool May 7.

	Opening	Closing
		Bales.
Sales at Liverpool		6,000
Sales on Speculation		100
Sales of East Indian Cotton		100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool May 7.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.25—.15
Scinde, Fine	6.50—.15
Scin e, Superfine	6.75—.15
Bengal, Good	6.00—.20
Bengal, Fully Good	6.25—.20
Bengal, Fine	6.50—.20
Oomra, Good	6.85—.20
Oomra, Fully Good	7.15—.20
Oomra, Fine	7.45—.20
Broach, Fully Good	8.20—.20
Broach Fine	8.45—.20
Broach, Superfine	8.70—.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool May 7.

May	16.76—.40
July	16.84—.38
October	16.95—.41
November	16.95—.41
January	17.26—.38
March	17.33—.39
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.75—.20

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 7

Coffee, Fair Rio No. 7, quality (Spot) 17-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 7.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—

Shipment Quoted May/June £8/10/0

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—

Shipment Sellers May/June £17/17/6

Rapeseed Toria, ton.—

Shipment Buyers May/June £18/10/0

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 7.

Razario Santa Fe, per 63.1/2 lb. Cargoes.—

Shipment sellers May 40/9

Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—

Shipment Value May/June 39/9

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—

Afloat sellers 43/

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.

No offerings.

BOMBAY

—:o:—

LONG LIQUIDATION WELL ABSORBED—GOOD DEMAND FROM SHIPPERS—FIRM LIVERPOOL CABLES.

Bombay, May 8.

There being no response to the weakness exhibited by the local market from American market, prices opened at Rs. 335/8 for Broach J/A. delivery scattered buying hardened prices to Rs. 336/8, but heavy general selling particularly by local operators depressed prices to Rs. 333/12. The offerings were well absorbed by shippers and prices looked up. Liverpool opened quiet at a rise of 8 points but a furtther rise of 6 points stimulated buying and prices advanced to Rs. 337/4. There was some liquidation and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach	324
Broach J./A.	336/8
New Broach A./M.	350/8
Oomra May	285/8
Oomra July	296/8
New Oomra D./J.	315/8
Bengal May	233
Bengal July	243
New Bengal D/J.	264/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 8.

May	226.90 + 1.60
Aug.	219.10—0.40
Nov.	216.00—1.30

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, May 8.

	To-day	Total
F.G.M.G. Broach	100	25900
F.G.M.G. Bengal	1200	14600
Fine M.G. Oomra	2100	7100

STOCK AND SHARES

Bombay, May 8.

The market was again closed to-day for forward business on account of clearing. Business in cash was done as under:—

Bombay Cotton Pref. 4/14.

Bank of India 101.

Imperial Bank 1420.

Bombay Telephone 56/4.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills CCo., Ltd.) EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, May 8.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 545 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 112 per ton.

WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, May 7.

Heavy liquidation, Bears aggressive sellers. indication market over-sold.

May close at 7s. 11-1/4d.—2d.

July close at 8s. 2-1/2d.—2-1/8d

Oct. close at 8s. 5-3/4d.—2-5/8d.

CHICAGO WHEATS.

May per bushel doll. 1.05-5/8—2-5/8.

July per bushel doll. 1.10—1/4—2-5/8.

Sept. per bushel doll. 1.13-3/8—3-1/8.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON

London, May 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/-
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/1.1/2
C. and F. Bombay.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/1-1/4
C. and F. Karachi.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/1-3/4

LONOON RUBBER.

London, May 7.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Rubbed, lb. Spot	10-1/2 Sellers.

London, May 7.

Copper, Braziers	£100
Yellow Metal	£79
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£23-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	£13.1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£198-1/2

LINSEED.

London, May 7.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—	
Shipment sellers May/June	£17/15/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—	
Shipment sellers June/July	£17/15/0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—	
Shipment Hull sellers. May/June	£15/17/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—	
Shipment Quoted May/June	£18/15/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 7.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—	
Delivery sellers Day/Aug.	28/6-3/4
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—	
Delivery Buyers Sept/Dec.	29/

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 7.

Demand Bills 484.87

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 8.

B C. RATE—
T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 Ready.
Bank's Selling D D 1|5 29|32 „
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 May.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 May.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 May

NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 276 3|4.
Banks Selling T T 276-1|4.
Banks Buying T T 275-1|2.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 925.
Banks Buying D D 935.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 123-3|4.
Banks buying 60 Days 121-1|4.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 135.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 168 1|2.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3|4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1|4.

CROSS RATE—
New York-London 4.85 5|16 7th instant.
Shanghai-London 2|5 7|8 8th instant.
Japan-London 1|10 1|16 7th instant.
London-Paris 124.20 7th instant.
London-Belgium 34.945 7th instant.
London-Switzerland 25.19 7th instant.
London-Italy 92.60 7th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £4-4-11-1|2 6th instant, £4-4-10-3|4 7th instant.

Silver London Ready 25 5|16 6th instant, 25 1|2 7th instant.

Silver London Forward 25 3|8 6th instant, 25 9|16 7th instant.

Silver New York Ready 55 1|16 6th instant, 55 1|4 7th instant.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 5|32 per cent 6th instant, 5 3|32 per cent 7th instant.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 3|16 per cent 6th instant, 5 3|16 per cent 7th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.

Money: Inter Bank Call 3 1/2 per cent. 3 Mos. 4 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 1|2 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Market closed uncertain. Advance is due to small buying. Buyers satisfied.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 8.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72|4|6.

4 per cent Conversiion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-57 Rs. 91/14.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84|5.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/10.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/6.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99-2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102-15.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Dvp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107|10.

4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 80-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES—16th May sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-3-0, 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 102-14-0.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 8.

3 Months Discounts 5 3/32 per cent

6 Months. Discounts 5 3/16 per cent.

Bank of England rate 5 1/2 per cent.

Money Call 3 1/2 per cent.

One Month 4 per cent.

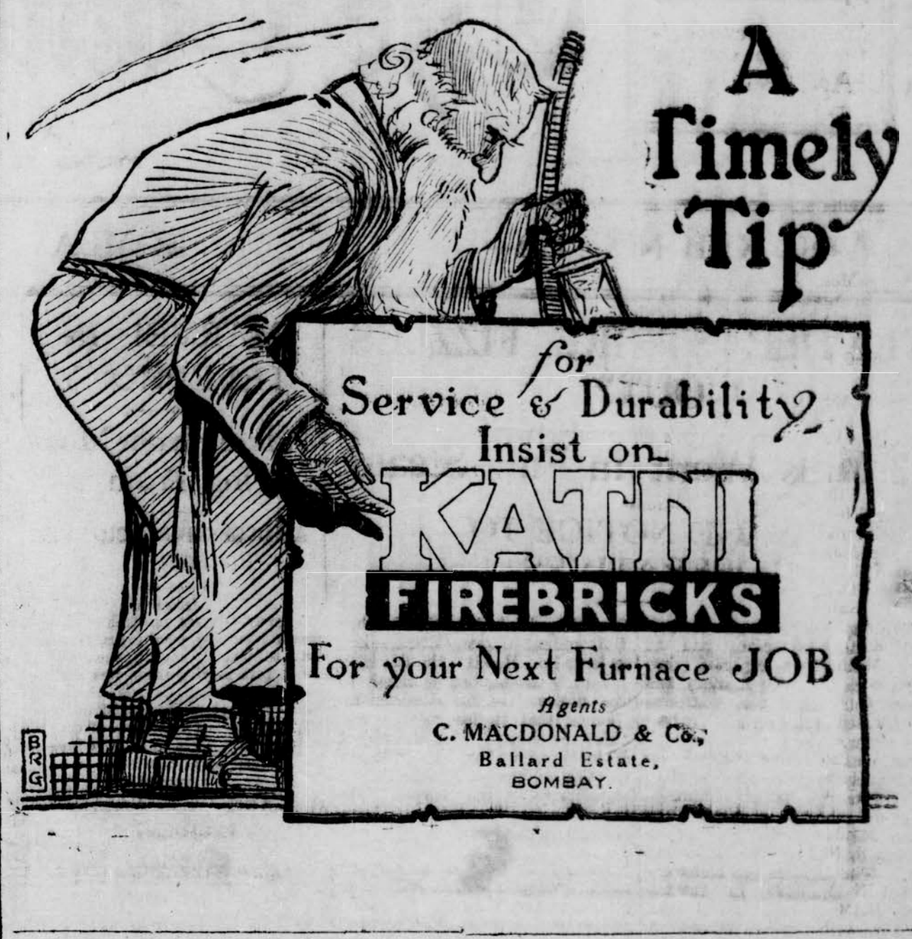
Three Months 4 per cent.

Six Months 4 per cent.

Twelve Months 4-1|4 per cent.

Tone of money market:—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India Rate per cent.



BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso., Limited.)

SILVER.

Bombay, May 8.

London Ready 25/8.

London Forward 25/8.

America Cent 55/8.

China open. 2/5/15 clo. 2/5/13

Ready 57/14.

	op.	clo.	hi.	lowst.
Vaisakh	57/14	57/14	57/14	57/13
Jeth	57/13	57/13	57/13	57/12

Tejimandi Vaisakh /8/- Jeth /15/

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/6.

Vaisakh 21/7.

Jeth 21/7/7.

National City 21/9.

Naran Manor 21/8/6.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 8.

	Bales.
Cotton	10802 Cwts.
Wheat	6595
Linseed	7751
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	190
Gingellyseeds	1092
Poppyseeds	23
Groundnuts	1859
Castorseeds	2680
Rice	7446
Myrabollams	1830
Cottonseeds	5642
Gram	1912
Joowar	3032
Barley	634
Bajree	364
Coal	4257 tons.

WHEAT AND SUGAR.

Liverpool, May 7.

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool head office:—

Sugar September 1.95 cents.

Sugar December 2.01 cents.

Wheat July 1.12 dollars.

Wheat September 1.15-1/2 dollars.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 8.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 50/15/6. highest Rs. 51/2/6, lowest Rs. 50/13, closing Rs. 51/1/6.

Castorseeds September delivery opening Rs. 53/2/6, highest Rs. 53/7/6, lowest Rs. 53/0/6. closing Rs. 53/6.

Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4/7, lowest Rs. 4/6/6, closing Rs. 4/6/9.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 50/14. highest Rs. 51/5/6. lowest Rs. 50/11/6, closing Rs. 51/2/6.

The Exchange will remain closed on Thursday, the 9th inst., owing to Solar Eclipse.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 6.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	208	352319
Central India	600	354367
Barsi and Nagar	215	232011
Hyderabad-Gaorani	181	81297
Berar	1235	716722
Central Provinces	1278	359248
Total Oomras	3717	2095964
Dholera	554	130659
N.-W. Provinces		59834
Rajputana	86	40674
Sind-Punjab	497	117508
Broach	895	180351
Coompta & Dharwar	1034	56509
Westerns-Northerns	201	25939
Cocoanada		1
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	3522	17988
Persian		1646
American		4408
Egyptian and African	296	58299
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	10	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 2nd May

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	4745	652704
Japan & China	3100	1208475
Coast Ports	103	15230
Up-country by Rail		81729
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		79384
Total	7948	2037522

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 8.

	Ready Red	Ready leafy.	Average.
Bengal Superfine	245	....	
Bengal Fine	240	....	
Bengal F.G.	230	220	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	240	....	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	230	220	
Wardha-Hingt Fine	305	300	285
Nagpur Savner Fine	305	290	
Yeotmal Fine	290	275	
Arvi Fine	290	275	
Amraoti Fine	290	265	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	285	255	60
Mulkapur Fine	270	245	
Khandesh Fine	255	235	
Muthia Fine	240	220	25
Muthia F.G.	230	215	
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	300	265	
Purna F.G.G.S.	290	265	
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S.	290	265	
Indore-Ujjain Fine	285	265	75
Burwah Sanavad Fine	290	265	
Surat Fine	....	....	
Broach Fine	....	....	
Broach F.G.	....	....	
Westerns M.G.	....	....	
Cambodia	390	....	
Miraj-Sangli	....	....	
Compta Good	....	....	
Jinja	470		
Busoga	480		

MESSRS. THOS SMITH & CO ON COTTON

—:o:—

Bombay, May 8.

The present decline is reported to be not the outcome of any trade depression but rather the restriction of buying in consequence of the coming election in England, Manchester and Lancashire reports are encouraging with expanding business in China and India. Continental and Japanese spinners are reported to be well supplied with orders for next three months. In America, production is not over-running the demand, as the textile Institute figures show an appreciable unfilled orders with spinners.

Garside in his latest cable states:—Weevil emergence has been heavy in Texas and already damage has been done to the early cotton in the Southern half of belt. Whilst relying on acreage, Bureau of Economics say, the yield depends on weather and the extent of boll-weevil damage".

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 7/5/29	8962000	7976000
Receipts, Yesterday 7/5/29	8000	25000
Exports to date 7/5/29	7322000	6581000
Stock at Ports 3/5/29	1334000	1454000
Stock at Interior Towns 3/5/29	565000	691000
Stock at Liverpool 3/5/29	1076000	802000
Visible Supply 3/5/29	3684000	4038000
Quantity in Sight 3/5/29	14814000	13289000

COLABA OBSERVATORY,

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 8th May, 1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.814 inches (.010 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .050.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.6 degrees (1.0 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.0 degrees (3.7 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 71 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 128 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origins about 4,500 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 22 hours 16 mins. yesterday (I. S. T.).

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SHIPPING

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
11 May	Mantua ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25 ,,	Narkundax ..	will	16,672
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 ,,	Moreas ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..	now	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltanx ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputanaa ..	sail	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	direct	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpuraa ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..	from	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16,619
14 ,,	Narkundax ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Moreas ..	without	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
12 ,,	Mantua ..	transship	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ..	ment	16,601
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedoniaa ..	at	11,120
30 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
7 Dec.	Nalderax ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	Aden	19,000
21 ,,	Rawalpindai ..		16 619
28 ,,	Moreaa ..		410,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS,

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
28th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
10th May	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
20th ,,	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
29th ,,	Alipore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, and Australia.
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apl.	10 May
Hakone Maru ..	10500	—.—	@15 ,,
aBengal Maru ..	5396	16 May	28 ,,
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	29 ,,
aHakodate Maru	5303	20 May	2 June.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	—.—	@12 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	—.—	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru ..	5214	17 June	30 ,,

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 May	2 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 ,,	17 ,,
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	29 May	6 June.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	19 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

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Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	25th April.	3rd May
Chifuku Maru ..	9th May	19th ,,
Yoko Maru ..	15th ,,	25th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	28th ,,	2nd June
Sumatra Maru ..	8th June	22nd ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th ,,	7th July
Indus Maru ..	11th July	24th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
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Tel. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
10th May	Varela ..	Basreh via Karachi.
11th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi
13th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Catch Mandvi
15th ,,	Bankura ..	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
22nd ,,	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.

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Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

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Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

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BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreh, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

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Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

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Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,,

HEAP OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

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Alexandria	Karachi	Janeir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
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Dairen	Newchwang	Shanghai
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
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Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

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why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
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Merchant Tailors,
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CAN'T cover Bombay's morning market with one newspaper. It's a simple problem with a logical, mathematical solution. Bombay has only three morning newspapers.....and the

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is one of them. These three Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods field. Remember that the

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has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

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UNIVERSAL
FIRE and GENERAL
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(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

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RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

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(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1[illegible]
Rs. 100/-for [illegible]owment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life per thousand [illegible] years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

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N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Industrial and Prudential
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.
For Full Particulars Apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper..... Time of delivery.....

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—HINDU GRADUATE; B.A. knowing Gujrati accounts and Hindi Correspondence and type Apply Box. No. 2281, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1590

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Wireless, Telegraph and Station Master's Courses Railway Fare PAID Boarding arrangements. Apply for Prospectus and Application Form enclosing two anna stamps—ROYAL WIRELESS & TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.

A R1556

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Mahableshwar and Simla Apply for Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box 322, Bombay.

LOAN.

LOANS—Any amount without limit advanced against the Security of Jewellery on reasonable and fair terms, no brokers entertained. Apply Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"

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CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel. Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3. Telegrams :— 'CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House. Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED.

A SANITARY ENGINEER for the Public Health Department of the Government of Assam on contract for five years subject to six months' notice on either side.

2. A candidate must be between 30 and 35 years of age, must have had regular training as a Civil Engineer, and must be either at least an associate member of the Institute of Civil Engineers or hold equivalent professional qualifications. He must have specialised in Sanitary Engineering for not less than five years, during which time he must have been engaged in the design and construction of both drainage and water works including deep well boring.

3. The pay of the appointment will be in the following age-scale basis:—

Age last birth day.	Basic pay.	Overseas pay in the case of an officer of non-Asiatic domicile.
	Rs.	£.
30	725	25
31	775	25
32	825	25
33	875	25
34	925	30
35	975	30
36	1025	30
37	1025	30
38	1075	30
39	1125	30

4. Leave terms will be as follows:—

Leave on average pay up to one-eleventh of the period spent on duty with a maximum of four months at a time, to which may be added on medical certificate leave on average or half-average pay up to a maximum of three months reckoned in terms of leave on average pay. Three months extraordinary leave without pay may be granted in addition to the leave mentioned above. Leave may be granted after the expiry of the contract, only where it has been applied for during the period of the contract and definitely refused owing to the exigencies of the public service.

5. The post is non-pensionable, but the successful applicant will be required to subscribe each month one twelfth of his pay to a Specialists' Provident Fund to which Government will add a half-yearly bonus of 75 per cent of the subscriptions. Compound interest at a rate to be fixed from time to time by Government will also be added yearly.

6. The officer will be of gazetted rank, and will be entitled to travelling allowance at the rate admissible to a 1st grade officer in Assam in accordance with the provisions of the Fundamental Rules and Assam Subsidiary Rules. Travelling allowance on first joining the appointment will be given from the last place of residence in India as for journeys on tour.

7. The selected candidate will be required to join without delay.

8. Applications specifying age, qualifications and previous experience together with a medical certificate in original, evidence of age, and copies of certificates and recent testimonials (which will not be returned), will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st July, 1929. No reply will be sent to unsuccessful candidates.

R. FRIEL,

Secretary to the Government of Assam in the Transferred Departments.

Shillong,
The 27th April, 1929.

32165

TENDERS.

FOREST SALES.

Dharampur State (Surat).

TENDERS will be received in Huzur Office on the 26th June, 1929, for about 20 coupes in the Dharampur State Forests, containing good teak, Tanas, Shisham, Khair and other species.

Tenders will also be received on the same date for all Bamboos in the State Forests.

Intending purchasers are invited to be present on the above date and will be provided with conveyance from Bulsar Station (B. B. and C. I. Railway) and also with accommodation at Dharampur.

All further details may be obtained on application to the undersigned or the State Forest Officer.

A. T. MEHTA,
Political Secretary,
Dharampur State.

32163

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MIA MAHOMED HAJI JANMAHOMED CHOTTANI has contracted to sell to my client the property hereunder described. Any person having any claim thereto by way of mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien, incumbrance, or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to be waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Fazandari tenure, situate at Memon Wada, outside the Fort, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement ninety-four sq. yds. or thereabouts and situated within the Registration sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 1609 New Survey No. 1313 part and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 609, Street No. 335-337 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Esmail Habib, on or towards the South by the property of Ramabai, widow of Ebrahim Ahmed on or towards the East by a sweepers passage and on or towards the West by the Memon Wada Road aforesaid, Cadestral Survey No. 1184 of Mandvi Division.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1929.

G. B. PANDYA,
Attorney for the Purchaser.

32202

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MUNSHI RAM SHARMA and Mr. RAMCHAND MAMRAJ, both of Delhi, have entered into a partnership on 2nd May, 1929, for the purpose of carrying on business of exhibiting Films or motion pictures in India and elsewhere under the name style and firm of Delhi Film Supply Co. and that the firm of Delhi Film Supply Co., will in all contracts be represented by both the partners jointly, any single partner not having any right to represent or bind the said firm.

Now the public are hereby warned against dealing with any one partner on behalf of the said firm of Delhi Film Supply Co. and dealings with anyone partner will not be binding on the Firm of Delhi Film Supply Co. and the said firm will not be responsible for any such dealings.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1929.

VACHHA and CO.
Solicitors,
Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

32201

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. OKA DHANA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is however hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Dawood Nensey Building, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Northbrook Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7771 and Street No. 126 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2068, New No. 9192, Old Survey No. 349, and New Survey No. 5059 and Cadestral Survey No. 3870 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty square yards and thereabouts and bounded, on the East by Northbrook Street, on the West by sweeper's passage, on the North by the temple of Shri Ramchandraji and on the South by the property of Wamanrao Rajaram.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1929.

(Sd.) R. T. KARNIK,
Purchaser's Attorney.

32203

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHELLAJI DHARAMAJI and Bai HOJI, wife of Chellaji Dharamaji have contracted to sell to our client TRICUMDAS MULJI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease,, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Old Hanuman Lane, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 211 7|9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old Nos. 542 and 257, Collector New Nos. 1822 and 2632, Old Survey Nos. 46-42, New Survey No. part of 1663, which was formerly incorrectly stated to be 1662 and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 844 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1513-14 and Street Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by formerly of Sunderji Wania and now of Dwarkadas Dharamsey and others on or towards the West by the property of the heirs of Anandji Girdharji, on or towards the North by Hanuman 2nd Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Dinsha Nowroji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1929.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

32197

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PREMCHAND BHAGAJI and DIPCHAND KRISHNAJI, carrying on business under the name and firm of Krishnaji Bhagaji and Co. and Sogmal Bhutaji and Lalchand Premchand formerly carrying on business under the name and firm of Messrs. Premchand Bhutaji and Co. and Chimnaji Partap, Manaji Partap, Umedmal Ottaji, Jasraj Navlaji and Bai Chamini, widow of Kapurchand Partap, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. CHOGMAL BHUTAJI.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Mahim Bazar Road now known as Cadell Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,327-4|9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. A1|4487, New Survey No. 2A|35, Cadastral Survey No. 697 of Mahim Division, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5442 (1B) and Street Nos. 3A.B, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East partly by Mahim Bazar Road and partly by the property of Rustomji Dhunjibhoy, on or towards the West by the property of Kazi Karim bin Kazi Noor Mahomed, on or towards the North by the property of——and on or towards the South by a Public passage, and which said premises and are now occupied by the tenants of the several part.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1929.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

32198

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. BENNETT & CO..

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT HUZURIA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 887 of 1928 (Bai Khatunbai alias Fatmabai, widow of Siddick Sadulla and others vs. Mir Akbar Sadulla and others), and pursuant to the directions contained in the Court's Order, dated 24th January, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate on the East side of Huzuria Street, admeasuring about 78 7|9 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 1278, New No. 8442, Old Survey No. 2396, New Survey No. 3852, Cadastral Survey No. 1203 Byculla Division, and assessed by the Municipality under 'E' Ward No. 196, Street Nos. 95-97, and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by Huzuria Street, on the North by the property of Mahomed Syed and on the South by the house of Miya Jan bin Tina Gazie.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Win and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPIOL

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

100 p. c. All-TALKING PICTURE!

INTERFERENCE

A Paramount Talking Picture in 10 Reels.

featuring:

WILLIAM POWELL
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HEAR THEM TALK!
YOU HEAR EVERY WORD!
of this wonderful Talking Picture

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THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE

MARIA JACOBINI
J. MALCOLM TODD

A Sparkling Love Drama Involving a Mystery.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

THE MACDONA PLAYERS

present

THE

DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
By BERNARD SHAW

Booking at Rose & Co. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

FREE! FREE!!

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A guide to health, wealth and happiness sent gratis and post free.

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MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1; etch extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2, for businessmen weekly details. One year Rs. 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tirutani, Chitoor District, S. India.

Advt.)

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Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
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Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

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100,000 CLIENTS

Wonders of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRAKASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India. Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes, 20th October, 1928—"I have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

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Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

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Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2

½ lb. As. 13, 1 lb. Rs. 1-8, 1½ lb. Rs. 2-8

Wonderful "LEPROSY" Cure

"Kusthuk ladh Vantabhaskaram"

Cure guaranteed. For details apply in English to—

T. V. RAGHAVACHARYALU,
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M. B. Kabadi, G. S. Bhat, V. S. Deodhar, A. K. Desai, J. B. Desai, K. D. Irani, G. T. Mahuli, D. D. Meghani, T. N. Mehta, J. Menezes, G. N. Parekhji, B. A. Parikh, D. R. Pradhan, S. R. Sunthankar, B. H. Yelburgi, S. V. Ainapure, G. L. Barve, R. P. Desai, U. N. Patel, J. S. Rege, R. G. Rele, K. I. Shukla, A. S. Sthalekar, R. G. Aras, B. M. Chitnis, D. N. Kowshik, P. B. Madon, H. D. Mirchandani, M. F. Mobedjina, R. H. Naik, H. R. Pangu, V. S. Patankar, K. S. Savanur, B. D. Shah, N. V. Shah, S. R. Sontakke, H. M. Wadia, D. E. Amroliwala, J. K. Batliwalla, J. N. Dadabhoy, S. D. Sunawalla, S. A. Ansari, N. A. Balvalli, S. N. Gaitonde, *D. T. Kothavala*, K. J. Nanavatty, D. K. Bal, V. M. Bhave, V. R. Karkhanis, N. C. Kelkar, G. S. Kulkarni, G. V. Nevgi, K. B. Tergaonkar, G. K. Athalye, S. K. Darekar, S. K. Kulkarni, V. P. Palnitkar, K. K. Patel, R. H. Shah, R. V. Thakar, P. Y. Deshpande, A. K. Kanitkar, D. K. Sohoni, *L. Y. Oke*, J. D. Oza, M. N. Bhatt, K. J. Patel, R. D. Patel, R. P. Patel H. K. Shah, N. N. Shukla, R. P. Shukla, V. B. Thosar, C. M. Pandya, R. M. Patel, V. R. Shah, K. M. Joshi, C. C. Mehta, S. N. Abichandani, J. R. Hiranandani, and H. B. Shivdasani.

PASS CLASS.

M J Adsera; A V Ainapure; R de V. Abreau; H S Doshi; G M F D'Souza; G B Garag; B S Gidvani; G N Gokhale; K S Gupte; R D Kukade; A N Kumar H N Mansukhani; B T Munim; M V Nabar; H N Nadkarni; **A D. Nathan**; M B Nevgi; S A Paranjpe; D J Pinto; K G Purandare; P T Ranadive; S Samson; A S Chaubal; D V Chitre; H C Chokshi; T C Desai; D B Dhurandhar; K G Limaye; G B Saldanha; M M Vakil; V B Bhonde; R S Gaitonde; D P Kanga; M A Khambatta; D S Nadkarni; H T Nanavati; M R Pandya; Laurence M. Pinto; S G Redkar; H D Sattigiri; L Y Tonannavar; L H Vashee; H J Guzdar; S P Phatak; T V Mirchandani; R M Joshi; K B Karnik; M M Mehta; M J Presswalla; V R Soman; **Olive Joseph**; S D Agnihotri; R M Adhikari; V R Ambekar; G B Antarkar; V H Chebbi; R G Chitre; N M Choksey; A G Darshane; S D Dastane; H K Divan; D V Dravid, A V Gholkar; K D Joshi; P M Joshi; V D Joshi; K D Kulkarni; V R Naik; A V Oka; M S Pandit; R G Paranjape; W T Phadnis; R G Thatte; S C Walimbe; B G Bapat; L R Bapat; S D Borgaonkar; S R Diddi; H A Hanchinal; V S Junnarkar; P T Kadkol; D R Kaprekar; A S Kotibhaskar; B K Kulkarni; G S Kulkarni; M P Kulkarni; V V Mehta; M J Modi; D P Pande; S V Pandit; R G Patel, V A Patwardhan; D G Powar; S S Puranik; K G Khiralkar; R V Kulkarni; A K I Kazi; G M A K Kazi; G R Kshirsagar; V M Limaye; M W Paranjpe; B T Umale; S J Bhatt; K G Dave; S V Maniar; A M Patel; V D Patel; H J Shah; N V Shah; R C Dadbhawala; C C Sheth; R M Sheth; S B Surti; D S Trivedi; K A Damle; R M Gandhi; D B Patel; K K Mehta; M V Shitut; K N Ambegaonkar; K K Advani; L A De Souza; H W Gidwani; N G Harisingani; N L Khalsa; U N Kirpalani; S M Kundamani; H A Mahtani; H G Mansukhani; T L Mansukhani; M T Mirchandani; C A Rawal; A S Rawtani; P T Thadani; M G Mani; S P Bhadha; K G Gurnani; H S Jagtiani; S G Khubchandani; K J Lalvani; V J Matai; B T Pardasani; H A Sethi; K B Sipahimalani; A C Vaswani; and M D Lala.

PASSED IN SUBSIDIARY SUBJECT.

N R Jatar; M H Advani; L R Agaskar; G A Ainapure; N J Ajwani; D S Amin; J S Amin; N P Andharia; M R P Ayyangar; R S Bavdekar; K V Bhatt; C M Bhavsar; S K Borkar; H C Chevli; M P Chitania; K K Chokhawala; K N Chokshi; M M Dalal; D P Dandekar; V V Datar; S P Dave; C N Desai; P G Desai; J F Dhabhar; B S Eli; K C Gandhi; P L Gandhi; V L Ghangurde; G B Godbole; B D Gogte; J M Kadwa; B E Kanga; A Y Kantak; G S Kasbekar; A W Khan; A S Khokhawala; M S Kotnis; N R Lad; P S Limaye; M O Mahajan; **Dorothy Mascarenhas**; D N Mehta; D R Mehta; V N Modi; N H Natu; V N Pai; E A L G Pais; R J Parulekar; C K Patel; C M Patel; M D Patel; H G Pathek; A P Patil; V V Pavagi; K G Pendse; V H Phalke; B M Pradhan; V S Rajadhyaksha; P J Rajdev; L V Ranade; G K Sanghavi; S B Shah; A C A Subramania; Z F Taleyarkhan, J B Treasuryvala; S A Varde; V M Wagh; B S Wagle; J D Coyaji; G Fahey; A K Karkare; A A Pirzada; D V Bal; B B Desai; R V Khare; P R Mehta; S M Sheth; B G Batagurki; W G Braganza; D D Dalal; S V Desai; T C Gandhi; P K Kelkar; M D Manohar; N V Manohar; K N Merchant; P V Nachane; N V Nadkarni; G D Naik; P H Nariman; C V Patel; A S Rangoonwalla; J B Screwvala; V E Shah; P K Shirodkar; H Soares; J S Zaveri; K S Pimpalkhare; **Louisa Pinto**; A G Desai; S M Nadkarni; B R Patel; T S Suratkar; D S Chhatre; N K Kumbhare; B V Deshpande; S G Kshirsagar; S A Tatke; V R Deopujari; B T Gupte; P R Joglekar; J G Bendre; S M Deodar, V S Gore; K V Joshi; M B Karandikar; A G Mehendale; G R Sane; P V Tamhankar; D D Gangal; S M R Naik; K H Potdar; V N Dharmapuri; K G Joshi; P B Ahire; J S D'Souza; J G Irani; G R Kelkar; S Y Kolhatkar; L G Koppar; S G Kulkarni; K R Dikshit; D B Sawai; N S Gadarya; W P Patil; G C Dave; J R Deliwala; S T Gandhi; G K Jhala; S G Kiri; A T Mehta; K A Pandit; C M Patel; J M Patel; M Z Patel; S G Raval; P B Shah; S R Shaikh; N M Trivedi; R M Varsani; C N Shah; P C Dave; **G J Kabraji**; P B Advani; M K Agrawala; K M Assudani; K K Bhambhani; K L Chablani; N T Chandwani; B M Chhugani; P Y Chitre; G S Daryanani; J Devraj; M A Idnani; H B S Jafferi; H M Java; J M Java; H V Jotwani; B K Kewalramani; T K Malkani; R S Mansukhani; S T Manghirmalani; F S Mirza; N H Mulchandani; P M Pamnani; V P Parmar; H D Patel; S K Patel; M T Pherwani; S B Serai; L T Sipahimalani; T P Shahani; T J Shahani; A R M E Soomro; M D Tahiliani; P T Thadani; B B Thaker; G H Udesi; L H Virwani; W K Wadhwani.

Passed in additional principal subject:— B V Mohile

The result of Gabla N. F. will be declared later.

Dehejia V T wins the Pragji Thackersey Moolji science Scholarship.

Inamdar G R wins the Sardar Bhimrao Ramrao Akbarnavis Science Scholarship.

ALL STERLING TENDERS REJECTED YESTERDAY

—:o:—

FRESH ONES TO BE OFFERED ON WEDNESDAY

All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday, the 8th May 1929 were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 15th May on the usual conditions.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Awa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Friday, the 10th instant.

Parcel Mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Falkenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May 8.
Previous Closing Rate	18.66
To-day's Opening Rate	18.69, 18.68
Difference	plus .03, plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate	18.61
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL.

	May 8.
Previous Closing Rate	9.78
To-day's Opening Rate	9.85
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	9.91
Difference	plus .13

A LAW STUDENT IN TROUBLE

—:o:—

CHARGED WITH CHEATING

SAYS HE HAD NO CRIMINAL INTENTION

Before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Parab charged Natwarlal Dhirajlal Nanavati, a graduate in Arts and a student in Law College with having cheated Framroze N. Contractor, Manager of Pearse & Co. in respect of Rs. 200.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution the acused defended himself in person.

The Court refused permission to allow the case to be compounded.

On 20th April last the accused was heard telephoning from the complainant's shop to the effect that he was proceeding to Europe as the Secretary of Sir Mahomed Yusoof. The complainant thereupon approached the accused and requested him to use his influence and get his brother employed somewhere. The accused fell in with the suggestion and after some further conversation at the phone the accused stated that it was possible to get him a job provided a surety was given. The accused, however, suggested an easy solution to get out of the difficulty which was by giving Rs. 100 to Sir Mahomad Yusoof's head clerk. The complainant relying on his false representation paid him the sum asked for, viz., Rs. 100 and the accused promised to see his brother employed.

COMPLAINANT BECOMES SUSPICIOUS.

Next day the complainant accompanied with the accused and his brother went to Sir Mahomad's office. The complainant and his brother were made to wait outside and the accused went in. After some time he returned saying that the Manager was not in. The complainant got suspicious and demanded the return of his moneys. The accused said he had already paid the moneys to the Head Clerk and promised to return the moneys after making some other arrangement. The complainant on making inquiries in the office about the vacancy and payment of the moneys found that he had been cheated and accordingly complained to the Police.

Mr. B. V. Deshmukh, the head clerk in the office gave evidence that he had received an application from the accused for some service for himself but his application was not accepted. He denied having received any moneys from the accused.

The learned Magistrate thereupon charged the accused with cheating the complainant.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

The accused in his defence urged that he had passed a receipt to the complainant for the moneys received and that it was arranged that if he failed in his attempt to get the service for the accused, he was liable to return the moneys. Hence it was only a civil dispute and not a matter for a criminal court as he had no dishonest intention to cheat the complainant.

The case stands adjourned.

A CASE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

—:o:—

LANDLORD'S ALLEGATIONS

A criminal prosecution for breach of trust and cheating in respect of Rs. 10,000 launched at the instance of Merwanji Dadabhoy Chamarbagwalla, a landlord residing at Suparibag, against Sha Virji Punja and Sha Vijpal Punja, in the court of Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, in the Dadar Police Court.

The facts briefly are as follows:—The complainant had money-lending transactions on approved securities with the accused. On 11th February 1925, the complainant lent Rs. 5,000 to the accused on a pro-note. The said sum was to be returned within a month, in default, the accused had promised to deposit certain documents and bills relating an Improvement Trust plot of land.

On 27th March 1925 the accused received a further loan of Rs. 5,000 and passed a document in favour of the complainant to this effect that they had made an equitable mortgage of the said estate standing in the joint names and stated therein that the said estates were unencumbered and promised to deposit the list, dated 25th March 1925, which was then with Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., Solicitors for the I. T. as security for Rs. 10,000. On 14th August 1925 the accused repaid Rs. 5,000 which payment was endorsed on the promissory note.

On 29th December 1925 the first accused obtained a further loan of Rs. 5,000 on security of 4 receipts given by the Bombay Municipality for accused's deposit with that of Government P. N. of the face value of Rs. 15,00 undertaking to liquidate the loan with interest by 15th February 1926, when the complainant made a demand on accused's failure to repay. the 1st accused passed a fresh writing on 1st March 1926, recapitulating the substance of the previous documents and stating that the accused had effected equitable mortgage with the building thereon. The accused also undertook to execute a regular mortgage when called upon to do so.

TOOK AWAY NOTES.

In February or March 1926 the first accused took away the said 4 Municipal receipts under the pretext that the deposit of Govt. P. N. had become due. Similarly the 1st accused took away the lease of the Improvement Trust Suparibag Estate alleging that the said property was to be transferred in the Municipal and other records. Complainant having implicit faith in the words of the accused handed over the documents to first accused.

On enquiries complainant came to know that the accused had deposited with the Central Bank of India the documents referred to above in fraud of complainant's right as to the equitable mortgage and that the accused had converted the G.P.N. to his use.

Complainant is represented by Messrs. Kolasker, Bar-at-Law, and Ratnager, instructed by Messrs. Mulla & Mulla Solicitors. Accused are defended by Mr. Doctor Vakil. High Court instructed by Vacha and Co.

REFUSING TO PAY TAXI FARE

—:o:—

TELEGRAPH OFFICE EMPLOYEE FINED

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT SAYS MAGISTRATE

At the Espianade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate Hormusji Dorabji charged Miss K. Acton, a European and W. Brokey, an employee in the Government Telegraph Office with refusing to pay legal fare.

Messrs. Mehta and Dholekia defended the accused.

The facts are that the complainant is a taxi driver. On the 11th February at 4 p.m. his car was engaged at Flora Fountain by both the accused. No. 2 who was seated alongside him gave him directions and both the accused and four others were driven to Dadar, Foras Road, Pydhoni and Colaba. When they came back near the Telegraph office No. 2 got out of the car and No. 1 followed him asking the complainant to accompany him promising to see that his fare would be paid by No. 2.

GAVE HIM THE SLIP.

The fare came to Rs. 13/4. Both the accused managed to give him the slip and the other occupants in the car also disappeared. The complainant traced the accused and they both refused to pay the fare. The complainant thereupon filed the present complaint claiming Rs. 13/4/- as legal fare and Rs. 25 as compensation.

No. 1 in her defence said that she did not engage the car but the taxi was sent for by No. 2. In answer to the Court she said that she did not make the complainant wait on the ground floor and then disappear. The complainant had come to her place and intimidated her that if she did not pay he would prosecute her.

No. 2 said that he did not know who engaged the car. He only accompanied her in the car.

"DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT."

The Court observed that it was the etiquette that even if the car was hailed by the lady, the gentleman accompanying her usually had to pay.

After hearing the evidance for the prosecution and the defence witnesses for No. 1 the Court characterised the conduct of both the accused as disgraceful and said that both tried to throw the blame on the other, and it was evident to him from the evidence that both the accused intended to cheat the complainant. However taking the evidence into consideration he acquitted and No. 1 and fined accused No. 2 Rs. 45/- in default one month imprisonment. Out of the fine if paid Court ordered Rs. 38/4/- to be paid to the complainant as his fare and compensation.

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 4 p.m., (B. T.).

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Corporation wiill be held in the Municipal Hall, to-day (Thursday), at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time).

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

There will be a debate on "Independence v. Dominion Status" on Sunday, the 12th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the Association Hall, Gamdevi. All the members of the community are cordially invited to attend and take part freely. College students are especially requested to be present. Light refreshments will be served on the occasion.

MATUNGA YOUTH LEAGUE.

A special general body meeting of the above League will beheld on Sunday, the 12th instant, 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the Lleague (Napoo Hall, Matunga) to consider the resignations of certain members of the Executive Committee and that of the Vice President. As the Registers of the League have been taken away by the Police, individual Notice could not be given for want of address. Therefore all those who have enrolled as members of the League are requested to attend.

THE KAPOLE YUVAK MANDAL.

To wish "bon voyage" to Messrs. Manordas Mohanlal Shanghvi, and Dwarkadas Purshottamdas Goradia, on their proceeding to America for further studies in science, and to Mr. Jethalal Mohanlal Parekh (Boy Scout) on his proceeding to Europe at the World Jamboree, a meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Madhav Baug, when Sir Jugmohandas Vurjiwandas, Kt., will preside.

All Kapole ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited to attend.

WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT.

The following is a report of the health of Bombay during the 18th week of 1929:—

The total mortality 545 was 38 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 21.8. These figures compare favourably with those for the 18th week of 1928 when the mortality was 581 and death rate 23.3 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-28 when the average mortality was 627 and death rate 25.6.

Out of the total deaths 133 were among infants under one year of age.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 69 attacks and 51 deaths as against 85 attacks and 48 deaths in the previous week.

Plague caused 2 attacks and 1 death during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 439 and compares favourably with that for the 18th week of 1928 when the figure was 425 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924-28) viz. 386.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS

—:o:—

Tenders for 3 months' bills at Rs. 98-12-9 and above aggregating Rs. 41,25,000 were received and accepted in full. Tenders for 9 months' bills at Rs. 96-6-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 96-6-6 were allotted approximately 52 per cent. The total amount of 9 months' bills allotted was Rs. 1,08,75,000. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders for 9 months' and 3 months' bills are Rs. 96-6-10 and Rs. 98-13-0 respectively. From 1st to 6th May intermediate 9 months' bills Rs. 24,28,000 were sold.

The sale of intermediate bills has been suspended.

Tenders for 1 Crore of three months' bills will be received on Tuesday, the 14th May 1929. Successfull tenderers should made payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 17th May, 1929. Other conditions as already announced.

REMITTANCES TO THE "HOME" TREASURY.

—:o:—

(In pounds sterling).

Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 4th May, 1929:—

Sterling purchased in India	280,000
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury.	1,500,000
Total	1,780,000

TO-DAY'S SOLAR ECLIPSE

—:o:—

Einstein's Theories to Be Tested

To day's Solar Eclipse is partially visible in Bombay. It begins at 10-43 a.m. and ends at 12-16 p.m. According to Hindu astrology, the eclipse falls at a time when the Sun is at its peak and many astrologers have predicted dire consequences from the peculiar positions of the planets. Its effect on the crops is considered to be more important. Apart from bathing and other Hindu ceremonies usually associated with eclipses, to-day's Solar Eclipse may perhaps make a valuable contribution to the Science of Astronomy.

Einstein's theory of relativity receives a new test in the wilds of Sumatra in the Dutch East Indies to-day when leading astronomers of Europe and America study and photograph a remarkable five-minute total eclipse of the Sun, for which they will have journeyed halfway around the world. The duration of the eclipse, and the fact that this island off the Malay Peninsula lies directly in its path, offer an unusual opportunity for scientific observation. The average eclipse lasts only from one to four minutes and the longest possible durattion of a total eclipse for a single observer is seven minutes and fifty-eight seconds

As the moon passes across the face of the noonday tropical sun, its shadow, a hundred miles wide, will stretch a ribbon of darkness over the central islands of the Philippines Southern Siam, Cochin-China, the Malay Peninsula, and Sumatra. At different points along the path of this shadow, expeditions from the United States, England, France, Germany, and Holland will await its coming.

For weeks before, the members of these expeditions will have rehearsed their parts in changing camera plates and checking observations. During the precious minutes of darkness, they will work with the speed and efficiency of mechanics changing the tire of a racing auto. If it rains or is cloudy during those five minutes, a quarter of a year of preparataion and travel will be lost b the expeditiyons to Sumatra. That island will not see another total eclipse until 1988.

During this miniature midnight, the stars in the neighbourhood of the sun will be photographed. To test the Einstein theory, the same stars will be photographed again at night. Their positions in the two photographs will be compared. If they appeal to be in a different position in the eclipse photograph, it will isdicate that the light rays were bent out of their courses in passing the sun, in accordance with the theory of the famous German scientist. Similar tests made by British obsberrers in 1919, tended to confirm the Einstein theory, while those made at the Lick Observatory in Californai during the eclipse of 1922 showed almost the identical displacement of stellar images predicted by him. But some other tests are said to have indicated deviations from his formula, so the expeditions are placing tests of the ftmous theory at the head of their list of experiments.

Two other experiments, during the five-minute eclipse, may result in important new discoveries. In one, the effect of a total eclipse upon the transmission of radio waves will be studied. The other will attempt to determine the exact nature of the corona, that mysterious glowing envelope that surrounds the sun and sends its streamers millions of miles into space.

During the 1925 eclipse visible in the eastern part of the United States, scientists on board the Navy dirigible "Los Angeles" drew the outline of the corona as seen high in the air. At one time it appeared like a fiery octopus at another like a box-elder leaf. It is possible that observers in distant Sumatra may discover whether this corona is gaseous, liquid or solid and may even determine its chemical composition.

SAKLATVALA IN PARLIAMENT

—:o:—

Appeal to All Nationalist Organisations

The forthcoming British General Election looms as an important international event of the year. In it are bound up issues of war and peace, and repression or reforms for India. As these issues are of great importance, it is essential that India should have its spokesman on the floor of the House of Commons to espouse our cause. This sitting member for Battersea—Camrade Shapurji Saklatvala—has justified the confidence of his electorates and of this country, and at all available opportunities has represented India's case fearlessly and correctly.

The dwindling Liberals and the die-hard Tories have attacked "Sak" in the past elections and emptied their swollen money-bags but did not brighten their prospects. The British Labour Party this year has entered into opposition to oust Shapurji, which is a direct challenge to our country. But dear Old "Sak" is undeterred. He has planned his campaign and is pursuing it most vigorously.

The election campaign requires financial contributions of at least £1,000. So far, we have been able to remit £500 (five hundred pounds) to Shapurji. We require further donations of £500 to complete the £1,000. What are our leaders doing please? What are our Congress Committees and Trade Unions doing please?

APPEAL

Here is Ramsay McDonald defying India and Indians and is misrepresenting "Sak" in Britain that "Sak" does not voice views and sentiments of young-India! Will not the Congress Committees, Youth Leagues, Independence Leagues, Trade Unions and other public bodies pass resolutions expressing their confidence in Sak and forward same to:—M. Desai, Nanchhod-Bhawan, Girgaon, Bombay for transmission to London?

Will not the nationalist papers (including vernacular papers) give regular publicity to this appeal for moral and material support to Sak?

And will not some of our well-to-do Swarajist give their bits for Sak's Election Fund? Time is short—very short indeed. My countrymen! Still up, do your duty to your solitary Indian M.P., Shapurji Saklatvala. Forward remittance to:—

B. F. BHARUCHA.
63, Pedder Road, Bombay.

"MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION"

—:o:—

A GREAT PLAY BRILLIANTLY ACTED

The world has not changed much since, twenty-seven years ago, a stupid Censor banned the production of Shaw's "Mrs. Warren's Profession" on the stage. But if men's ideas about the problem of prostitution have changed for the better and they have begun to realise the part played by the present capitalist system in perpetuating that problem, the change has been, in no small measure, due to the manner in which Bernard Shaw has presented that problem in "Mrs. Warren's Profession." It is one of his greatest and wittiest plays and nowhere has he succeeded in more brilliantly reconciling the demands of Art with the propagandist purpose of presenting a problem. The story of the play is well-known and for the principal actors it is one of the most difficult plays to perform. The success with which the Macdona Players acquitted themselves on Wednesday night at the Opera House in producing it in Bombay for the first time was, therefore, the more creditable.

Mrs. Hopegood, who was the first to play the role of Mrs. Warren in England, represented in the most moving manner, the conflict between all that a mother's love means and the evil that a life of shame had wrought in her. Mr. Terence O'Brien was convincing as the villainous capitalist and man of Society, while Mr. Stanley Drewett as Rev. Samuel Gardner was irresistible. Mr. Arnold Walsh played, with considerable success, the role of the irreverent and critical son. But it was Miss Daphne Carr who, as the educated girl of a mother about whose way of life she had been kept ignorant, was the soul of the play. She had the most difficult part to play and she played it with remarkable confidence and brilliance. And, if for nothing else, to see her in that part, those who were not present at the Opera House should not miss the opportunity of going there on Saturday night when the play is to be repeated.

ZOROASTRIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Zoratstrian Brotherhood to-day (Thursday), after the monthly Jashna Ceremony at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), at the Contractor's Hall of the Anjuman Fire Temple, Dhobitalao, Shams-ul-Uuma Dr. Jivanji Jamsetji Mody will deliver a lecture on "Light—Some Reflections on the Finality of the World."

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Bombay Chronicle

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1929.

Lesson of Bardoli.

—:o:—

With the decision of the Broomfield Committee, the Bardoli struggle may be said to have ended in an honourable victory to the people. But what of the several other talukas in various parts of the Presidency, where the peasants have the same grievances that the people of Bardoli had? It is impossible to contend that the case of Bardoli was exceptional. On the contrary there is ample evidence in the Broomfield Committee's Report to show that the blunders committed by the Settlement officers in Bardoli were more or less the inevitable consequences of an arbitrary and unjust system of land revenue assessment. We had, therefore, to observe yesterday, while reviewing the Report, that the fruits of the Bardoli victory would not be complete unless the entire land revenue policy of Government was radically reformed. We are glad to note that the "Times of India", too, expresses a similar opinion. It says: "The main lesson of Bardoli is for the Government of Bombay an important one. The machinery for introducing revised land revenue settlements is obviously gravely defective.....The first thing which the Bombay Government must do is to overhaul completely their present system of introducing revised settlements so as to avoid injustices of the type perpetrated at Bardoli." The Broomfield Committee may be congratulated on having brought conviction home to the most ardent supporters of Government. The Government on their part, while accepting the final recommendations of the Committee, state that they are "not prepared at the present stage to commit themselves to any conclusions on questions of general principles discussed in the Report or the methods of application of the principles adopted therein." The Government will have to revise their general principles of land revenue assessment at a very early stage if they do not want the struggle in Bardoli to be far extended. It would be madness on the part of Government to believe that their duty ended with giving effect to the specific recommendations of the Committee. If they choose to ignore the lesson of Bardoli, the people will not.

A drastic revision of the entire land revenue policy being assumed to be an urgent necessity, the next question is on what lines that policy is to be revised. In this connection the findings of the Broomfield Committee on its first term of reference will be of some interest though they do not furnish adequate guidance. That term of reference was to enquire into the complaint "that the enhancement of revenue recently made is not warranted in terms of the Land Revenue Code." The relevant Section of the Code, Section 107, lays down that "in revising assessments of land revenue, regard shall be had to the value of land, and in the case of land used for the purpose of agriculture, to the profits of agriculture." This Section is extremely vague, unless interpreted in an equitable sense. The Committee itself observes: "The most remarkable thing about the provision is its vagueness. It does not attempt to define what is meant by profits of agriculture." The Committee goes farther and adds that "the vagueness is intentional" and that "there is nothing in the Section inconsistent with the view that that the State has a legal right to levy some assessment whether or no the present occupants of the land make a profit out of it. The Committee, therefore, holds that Government's assessment in Bardoli "is unduly high", but that "it is a very different thing from acting contrary to law." The people of Bardoli, however, contended that Government's assessment was contrary to the spirit of the law, even if it could be covered by some elastic clause. The Committee itself observes: "If the legal point had been put in this way that the rental statistics of these talukas owing to their defective or abnormal character do not afford a reliable criterion of the profits of agriculture and that in relying on them the authorities offended against the spirit of Section 107, there would, we think, have been considerable force in the argument." Whether or not the action of the authorities is covered by the letter of the vague Section 107, it is clear that a Section which is capable of being so interpreted as to give the State the legal right to levy some assessment even when the occupants of the land make no profit out of it must be altered and more clearly defined. What is more important is that this and several other sections of the Land Revenue Code should be recast in a manner acceptable to the representatives of the people in the Legislature. The recommendations of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee are a fair guide to Government in laying down a just and equitable land revenue policy for the future. Government will do well to take the lesson of Bardoli to heart and not to attempt to enforce their enhancement proposals in the talukas under revision till the assessment policy itself is revised in the light of the recommendations of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee and the revelations made by the Bardoli Enquiry Committee.

Scurrilous Propaganda.

—:o:—

A section of the American Press evidently encouraged by the phenomenal appeal to the pornographic minds of America and Europe made by literature about India supplied by Katherine Mayo and her tribe is still busy maligning the Indian people by publishing grotesque misrepresentation of their manners and customs. This scurrilous propaganda is copiously illustrated, as is indicated in a cutting from the "San Francisco Examiner" of March 17, for which we are indebted to a correspondent. In screaming headlines the reader is invited to read about "New Revelations of Barbarous Customs in Benighted India." The letter-press of this malicious and grossly one-sided account of "Benighted India" is a diluted edition of Miss Mayo's "Mother India", while the illustrations which accompany it relate to subjects deliberately chosen to imply that Indians are a race of sex-ridden perverts, grovelling in superstition and wallowing in filth. "The recent photograph of a six-year old child-bride robed for her marriage near Lucknow" and another of the illustrations entitled "The ignominy of a widow is proclaimed when the bereaved woman's hair is shaved off by a priest" are a notoriously direct appeal to prejudice Americans against India. How would the Americans feel, by the way, if Indians were to assume that all American women were of the type represented in another picture of the very same issue of the journal which contains this libel on India? It describes pictorially a Venus of the streets who made a speciality of "registering at first-class hotels and then wandering about the lounge to offer five cent postcards at one dollar apiece." Sensible Americans have already noticed, as was evidenced in the interest they took in Mrs. Naidu's tour, that this malicious propaganda against India is being overdone. Indians have always been the first to admit the existence of the many social evils they suffer from and educated Indians are fighting against heavy odds, not the least burdensome of which is the apathy of an alien Government, to effect improvement. But the people of this country, so long as they remain politically subject, will have to continue to suffer from this insult from America. Its perpetrators perhaps imagine that giving such insults is the best method of exhibiting the existence of the Anglo-American Entente.

Superfluous Sermonizing.

—:o:—

In a pathetic effort to conceal its chagrin over the fact that the findings of the Government inquiry into the complaint of the Bardoli peasants in regard to over-assessment of land revenue are a victory for them, the "Times of India" in its leading article of Wednesday presumes to preach a sermon to the Satyagrahis led by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. It deigns to give some general advice too to the public. "It would be unfortunate", our contemporary remarks, "if the conclusion which the public derived from the Bardoli agitation and its sequel was that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's campaign of defiance had justified itself." It is necessary to remind the "Times of India" that nothing is gained by its persistence in the mischievous contention that the Bardoli agitation was a "defiance" of constituted authority. On the contrary the weapon of Satyagraha which was resorted to by the peasants was a thoroughly constitutional weapon and it says volumes for the responsible statesmanship of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and his colleagues who led this admirably non-violent campaign to secure redress for a notorious wrong that they waited and waited before resorting to Satyagraha. It will be recalled that Mr. Patel tried repeatedly to convince the Government of Bombay of their gross administrative error. He reasoned with them, he parleyed with them, he repeatedly warned them of the serious consequences which would result if they persisted in the folly of shutting their eyes to the grim facts of the situation. Why cannot the "Times of India" swallow the bitter pill of popular success with a good grace?

THE STRIKE AND THE RIOTS

An Inside View

—:o:—

AS A PLEBIAN SEES THEM

I.

The strikes and the riots have now become a normal feature of life in the City of Bombay. There is considerable misgiving in the minds of all public-spirited citizens who are not in any way directly concerned in the strikes or the riots as active partisans. There is great despondency at the turn which events are taking. And there is an increasing tendency to fasten the responsibility on one's pet aversion. To some the millowners are the pet aversion. One is told: 'Oh, if only Mody, the Chairman of the millowners was more sweet in his language with the Red Flag Union leaders.' Or, oh if only the millowners did not have an European secretary and did not have the Europeans also as members.' Or, if only the millowners were more firm or more conciliatory.' To others, the Labour leaders are the objects of pet aversion. We hear 'Oh, these Communists; they are responsible.' I am not all sorry, said a democratic Labour leader, 'that these Communists are in jail. We want more of them inside the prison.' Then, the Muslims come for their share. One hears of the deep conspiracy hatched within the four walls of the bungalows in Malabar Hill, between Muslim aristocrats and *Mowalies* for the murder and plunder of Hindus with a view to establish Muslim supremacy. And last not the least, there is a section, which attributes the entire responsibility for the strikes, the riots, the depression in the trade and every other unfortunate manifestation to the Satanic Government. In such circumstances, one really does not know what to believe and what not to believe.

CONFUSION OF THOUGHT.

This confusion of thinking is really doing greater havoc to the public life of the City than even the strikes and the riots. The spirit of fellowship, co-operation, trust and reciprocity is getting seriously undermined. Life is getting organised in water-tight compartments, a most unnatural state of existence. One is told 'Oh, you are a capitalist; Oh you are a Labourite; Oh, you are a *Johukum;* so, you cannot be trusted.' If this process of elimination is persisted in, we shall soon witness the waging of a silent invisible civil war in which communities fight communities and sections fight sections. The question may be asked: who will benefit out of this welter of chaos and anarchy? The answer is obvious. The party that will benefit most is the bureaucracy. The next beneficiary in the order of importance will be the alien capitalists. If the leaders of the people were bent on perpetuating and strengthening the bureaucracy and alien Capitalism, they could not choose more efficacious methods than encouraging and participating in the intercinine warfare that is being waged and of which the strikes and the riots are only the more extreme manifestations. It is because of a realisation of the far-reaching implications of the strikes and the riots that I, who am a Plebian, whose well-being depends, on the well-being of the workers and the masses, and who stands to suffer most under the rule of an alien bureaucracy and capitalism, have sought the hospitality of the columns of the 'Chronicle' for the presentation of the 'Inside view' of the situation. Since its inception the 'Chronicle' has always stood for liberty as distinguished from license. It has always shown courage to fight Evil in whatever form it might manifest itself. There can be no denying that the strikes and the riots are the off-shoots of Evil which menaces Society. The question is: What exactly is the nature and extent of Evil and how it can be purged? I propose to

(Continued on page 7.)

BUTLER COMMITTEE'S REPORT--AND AFTER.

—:o:—

THE PRINCES' OPPORTUNITY.

(BY CHIMANLAL M. DOCTOR, Editor "Nava Gujarat".)

The Butler Committee's Report has been published, and the Princes have only succeeded in getting the chains of paramountcy rivetted stronger than ever. As the Committee puts it, paramountcy must remain paramount and it must fulfil its obligations defining and adapting itself *according to the shifting necessities of time.* While the Princes have succeeded in their contention that they cannot be transferred without their own agreement to a relationship with a new government in British India responsible to the Indian Legislature, they have failed in their plea for non-intervention by the Paramount Power. The Committee goes through the various cases of intervention, and endorses the findings contained in the famous letter of Lord Reading to H. E. H. the Nizam, with which His Majesty's Government in Great Britain was in full accord. Lord Reading declared:

"Sovereignty of the British Crown is supreme in India, and, therefore, no ruler of an Indian State can justifiably claim to negotiate with the British Government on an equal footing ..... But the internal, no less than the external security, which the Ruling Princes enjoy is due ultimately to the protecting power of the British Government and where the Imperial interests are concerned or the general welfare of the people of a State is seriously and grievously affected by the action of its Government, it is with the Paramount Power that the ultimate responsibility of taking remedial action, if necessary, must lie."

POPULAR DEMANDS TO BE MET

It was the contention of Prof. G. R. Abhyankar as the President of the Deccan States' Conference that the Paramount Power can dictate to the Princes that responsible government must be introduced in their States, and the Committee comes very near accepting it when it says:—

"The guarantee to protect a Prince against insurrection, carries with it the obligation to inquire into the causes of the insurrection and to demand that the Prince shall remedy legitimate grievances. *The Paramount Power has also the power to suggest measures to meet*

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

—:o:—

Just Criticism.

A Reuter's message from Baghdad states that the Prime Minister of Iraq's newly formed cabinet in a speech before the Chamber of Deputies spoke at length on the policy of his administration and that a "sweeping condemnation of the Iraq army built up with the help and co-operation of many British officers" formed an important item in the speech. Iraqui nationalists will find this criticism of army expenditure only too just although it is a bitter pill for the British to swallow that a cabinet formed under the inspiration of the British representative in Iraq should through its Premier voice views unpalatable to British interests. The Premier said, the administration could no longer afford to spend huge sums on the maintenance of an army useless for the needs of the State." He must be aware, we presume, that the huge cost is necessary for the needs of British Imperialism. Will he dare to join issue with his British "advisers" on this question?

Not a Closed Chapter.

Sir George Schuster has not been able to convince businessmen in Bombay that the 18d. ratio is either a closed chapter or a tolerable evil. The Share and Stock Brokers' Association has just sent a telegram to the Viceroy, the Finance Member and the Secretary of State "entering an emphatic protest against the ruin brought on the agriculturist, the mill industry and other industries by reason of the Indian Government maintaining the ratio at 1|6 in spite of the strong opposition of the country". The Association also urges the Government to re-open the question of Exchange and fix it at 1|4. The country's opposition to the higher ratio is now fast growing in intensity and volume and of this fact the Finance Member has had ample testimony. The least that Government should do at once is to institute a full and independent enquiry into the results of the enhanced ratio. And millowners in their turn will do well to give a little more attention to the root causes of their present troubles.

What He Discovered.

Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, a member of the Simon Commission, has been giving British audiences a glimpse of what he discovered as a result of personal investigations into conditions of Indian Labour during his tour in this country. Addressing a miners' meeting at Pontycymmer he admitted that Indian workmen laboured for ten hours a day for ten pence, while Indian women labourers worked even longer hours for seven-pence or eight-pence a day. When Messrs. Purcell and Halsworth, two membres of the British Trade Union Congress, visited this country some months ago they too discovered these appalling conditions as regards work and wages from which Indian Labour suffers. The conclusions they arrived at were ridiculed in the British Imperialist Press and its cousins, the Anglo-Indian journals in India. Now that a "respectable" member of the Labour Party in Britain, a henchman of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, a man who may become a Minister of the Crown again, makes the same discovery as the Left Wing investigators what have the apostles of British Imperialism to say?

A Thought For The Day.

"The capital agent in determining whether we shall remain in India is the will of the people of India."

—W. E. GLADSTONE.

What the People Say

—:o:—

THE DEVELOPMENT SCANDAL

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the last week, the learned Counsel Mr. S. G. Velinker, on behalf of the Government, made an astounding statement in the Esplanade Police Court, that it was a mistake on their part in launching the prosecutions against the ex-Development Officers and it was done under a misunderstanding and asked permission to withdraw the cases filed.

The case was in the hands of the C.I.D. officers directly under a Deputy Commissioner of Police and they must have known their position fully well ere long. If that was so why did Government file this case?

This question I believe was dealt with in consultation with the Enquiry Committee appointed by the Legislative Council some time back and as people's accredited representatives formed a majority of the Committee, they owe an early and satisfactory explanation to the public especially because it consisted of no less eminent gentlemen than Messrs. Lalji Naranji, Husseinbhoy Lalji, K. M. Munshi and last but not the least, the Back Bay hero, Mr. K. F. Nariman, who himself was responsible in exposing the scandalous state of affairs in the Development Department during the course of the Harvey-Nariman case.

How is it that such a Committee should have allowed the farce to be staged in this manner. The Committee owes an explanation to the public otherwise it will also richly deserve the public censure that is now heaped on the Government, a matter involving wastage of lakhs of public funds and affecting the purity of public administration surely cannot be allowed to rest there.

We will await an explanation for some time and consider what is the next best step to counteract this policy of "hush-hush", adopted by Government and apparently acquiesced in by the Committee.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, May 4. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

EXAMINERS AND EXAMINEES

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The University examinations have again commenced from last week, and again, as usual, the questions asked are as abstruse and out of the way as in the past inspite of all protests and persuasions, sometimes personally made, by reasonable men to the obstinate elements on the various examining bodies. I deem it now my duty, as one who has gone through the Mill and has fully experienced the injustice and unreasonable attitude of some of these gentlemen, to bring before the notice of the public the manner in which they tackle the examinee, taking undue advantage of his weak and helpless position.

I am more interested in the medical examinations and as such I shall try to point out some of the ridiculous and out-of-the way questions that are asked evidently to puzzle the candidates and to add, as many as possible, to list of casualties. The tendency of the Examiners, unfortunately, is not to ask things that will be of use to the young medical man later in life; but to set questions on things which are of purely academic interest, rather than of practical utility. To a casual observer, their endeavour appears to be to try to know what the candidate does not know, rather than how much he knows about the subject. Not to go very far, in the Medicine paper this time questions were asked on "Litten's Diphragmatic Phenomenon," Hodgkin's Disease, &c. I am sure there are many more things of common occurrence and practical utility to be asked in Medicine than these. In Midwifery, it is worse. "Describe one Lower Utrine Segment Operation in Caesarian Section," an operation which, as far my knowledge goes, has not been performed in this country, and neither is it properly described in the prescribed text books. The candidate is expected to describe the steps of this operation—an operation which he has never seen performed in the hospitals here, and which, most probably, he will never see during this practice later. The paper in Surgery is a very reasonable one. The questions in Pathology have been so unreasonable as ever.

In the Viva, it is still worse. The pleasure with which some of the examiners plough candidate after candidate when they fail to answer an unimportant out-of-the-way question, is a sight even for Lucifer to be jealous of. Surely, they did not know these things when they were undergraduates themselves. Now, after ten to fifteen years' experience, if they expect the same standard of knowledge from the candidate as they possess, is it fair to the Examinees I ask? and that too in a test the results of which may make or mar his future. In this connection I am tempted to quote from a recent article of Sir Arthur Keith's which appeared in your Sunday issue. "Indeed," he says, "I have often wished that teachers had to take their turn on the Examination Tread-mill—especially those who expect a student at the end of five years of application to know as much as their examiners know after thirty years of toil." I wish the above suggestion is put into practice and then we will see how much our Examiner friends relish it.

A few days back the public of Bombay was shocked with news that a student of Commerce committed suicide due to failure in examination. Another medical man up north ended his life due to his failure in the B.H.Y. examination. When we have examiners who are callous enough and who, pitilessly gloat over the discomfiture of the candidate when he is unable to answer, as if failure to answer a question means ignorance about the whole subject, my wonder is that there are not many more suicides committed. The medical student, taking into consideration the nature of the cutting results given to them year after year, must be more tempted to cut his neck outright; but possibly accustomed as he is to the sight of death every day, he thinks it futile to end his life that way. To reduce the population of young men in India not machine guns or Hindu-Muslim riots are necessary; appoint a few more Examining Bodies like these and the object will be quickly and easily achieved.

What the examinees want of the examiners is a fair field and no favour, and not a toss up as it is now—Heads I win, Tails you lose. I hope the examiners will take the tip given by Sir Arthur Keith in the above quotation and try to gauge the knowledge of a candidate from the standard of an undergraduate, and not from their own which they managed to acquire after more than a quarter of a century's experience and work.—Yours, etc.

MEDICUS.

LEPERS IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—If anybody minutely observes the beggars in the City of Bombay, he will be convinced that every day the number of lepers are increasing in every part of the City. I was casually observing these God-forsaken people for the last so many months and I am of opinion that the authorities are callously indifferent regarding these helples poor. I may tell you it is a most disgraceful affair to allow these people to wander through the streets and sleep on foot-paths and by-lanes. I understand that there is a sufficiently big Leper Asylum in this City and I am at a loss to understand why the authorities are sleeping over the matter. For the sake of humanity, I request you, sir, to draw the attention of the Municipality and the authorities of the Leper Asylum of Bombay and to give some helping hand to these poor, sickly, helpless and homeless people by taking over them to Asylum. On the other hand, if they are relieved from the Asylum it is a very serious question to be considered by the public of Bombay. Without any exaggeration, I regret to tell you that now-a-days we can see some of these lepers even in B.B. & C.I. Railway local trains begging along with other beggars and I hope the Railway authorities will think over this matter very seriously and put a stop at least the lepers begging in the third class compartment. Every one knows that leprosy is a virulent type of contagious disease and if a Municipality with its high reputation cannot help this very small number of people with proper accommodation, it is really a wonder to me. If proper attention is not taken by the authorities I am sure, this disease will spread like wild fire and later on it will be a menace to the public health. I hope, the authorities will take prompt measures in this respect at least on the humanitarian point of view.—Yours, etc.,

K. A. NAIR.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

—:o:—

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Foreign Department of the Indian National Congress desire to keep a record as complete as possible, of Indians who know foreign languages other than English. Such a record will be of great help in many ways and I earnestly trust that all people concerned will co-operate with us in making this record a complete one. I would therefore request every person in India who possesses any foreign degree or diploma or who knows any non-Indian language, other than English, to communicate with our department giving full information about his degrees and diplomas and the foreign languages he or she knows well. We would welcome this information from persons engaged in any activity or none, including those in service or in business. The sending of the information does not of course commit any one to anything.

The information should be sent to the Foreign Department, Indian National Congress, 52 Hewett Road Allahabad.—Yours etc.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.
General Secretary.

52 Hewett Road
Allahabad
May 6th 1929.

TEMPLE LAND IN DISPUTE

—:o:—

A FIT CASE FOR CIVIL COURT, SAYS MAGISTRATE

An interesting case came up for hearing in the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. I. N. Mehta. Mr. Gopinath Mahadeo Nakhwa charged Mr. Shripad Wasudeo, a clerk in the employ of the Board of Trustees of the Temples and other charities of the Gaud Saraswat Brahmin community and Mr. Beji Vishnu Nerurker, Vakil High Court, the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the said Board, with wrongful restraint with respect to a portion of a plot of land. The Board of Trustees are in management of the Walkeshwar Temple to which this plot of land belongs, according to the respondents, who allege that they have been in undisturbed possession and management of this plot of land since 1910. The Board has put up a fence in 1917 in compliance with municipal requisition.

The applicant contended that the land in dispute formed part of the ancestral property inherited by the applicant from his father and that he is described as holder in the Record of Rights. He further argued that the Superintendent, City Survey and Land Records Office, passed an order on 29-1-29 to this effect that the entry in the register showing the name of the Nakhwa, i.e., the applicant, as the holder, should not be disturbed till the parties get their titles adjudicated upon by a Civil Court.

His Worship having heard the arguments on both the sides converted notice into summons remarking that this is a matter in which evidence as to the occupation and possession has to be gone into and the title is to be decided by a Civil Court.

Mr. Chiniwalla was for the applicant, while the respondents were defended by Messrs. C. N. Kanuga and A. R. Gadkari.

BRASS BELL THEFT CACE

—:o:—

ACCUSED DISCHARGED

Vishram Ganu, a brass-smith, charged Thanmal Thakerji, a Marwari dealer in old brassware, with theft of 2 brass bells, before the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court. The prosecution alleged that the complainant was entrusted with about 15 maunds old brassware to be melted and made into bells of various sizes in the beginning of the month of March. The complainant had accordingly made and delivered bells of the approximate weight of 10 maunds, with the result that 5 maunds were still remaining with the complainant. On the 6th instant, the accused went to the complainant's shop at Trimbak Pursharam Street at abont 6 p.m. and asked for the delivery of the bells. From some bells in the workshop the accused picked up two of them, inspite of complainant's protests on the ground that they belonged to another customer of his, and walked away.

The complainant then reported the matter to the police and the accused was arrested with the two bells in his hands on his way to his shop. The defence contended that the complainant used to receive moneys on account from the accused, that he did not deliver the bells ordered out within 8 days in accordance with the practice in the market and that the complainant was asking for some more money.

MAGISTRATE'S REMARKS.

His Worship remarked that there was no distinguishing mark on the bells. Nor could the complainant cite the name of the customer to whom they belonged. The accused had reasonable grounds to believe that the bells were his. The Court held that there was no dishonest intention on the part of the accused and discharged him.

Mr. Manker appeared for the prosecution and the accused was defended by Mr. Babreker.

THE STRIKE AND THE RIOTS

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(Continued from Page 6.)

seek to answer the question in as direct and concise manner as possible.

WANTED—CORRECT PERSPECTIVE.

What is urgently needed is a correct perspective. We have to learn to view events in their proper proportion and in their proper background. And let us be clear about one outstanding fact. The strikes and the riots are manifestations of new life and not of decadence or decay. It is certainly a matter of regret that the new energy which is released by the dynamic process of national awakening due to the working of world forces, should take the form of riots and strikes. Still, the fact is that the strikes and the riots are the visible manifestations of the new life. Therefore, there is nothing to despair about. The need is to mobilise the new forces into constructive channels. But that can be done only by admitting the healthy character of the forces at work. That though the forces are healthy in character their manifestations threaten to lead us into the most suicidal intercinine warfare, should be an incentive to constructive elements of society to mobilise and to seek to direct the new forces from suicidal tracks to life-giving and constructive tracks. But that should not blind us to the motive force behind the destructive manifestations which is the most wholesome thirst for self-realisation or for self-fulfilment.

SUICIDAL WARFARE.

Every community has had to pass at one time or ther through the phases which threaten the City to-day. Only, in majority of the cases, the communities did not labour under the handicap of domination by an alien bureaucracy and alien capitalism. But, at the same time, one has to recognise that the mere fact that handicaps exist in the shape of an alien bureaucracy and alien capitalism is no justification for launching on inter-communal and inter-sectional warfare. There can be no objection to opposition to the alien bureaucracy and alien capitalism. But nothing can justify an inter-communal and inter-sectional warfare. It is on that ground that the Hindu Mahasabha, the Muslim League and other communal organisations are subject to condemnation as anti-national to the extent that they seek to exploit the existing conditions for the aggrandisement of one community over another. In the same manner, both Labour and Capital stand to be condemned to the extent that either seeks to exploit the present situation for the aggrandisement of the one at the expense of the other. And, the strikes and the riots are clear indications that whether wholly or partly Capital and Labour are engaged on an intercinine warfare at the expense of the other and the community for purposes of self-aggrandisement. If it were not so, Capital and Labour would be fighting side by side for common uplift instead of fighting to crush each other.

Let us now examine really the implications of the ideals or objectives for which Capital and Labour stand. The Fawcett Committee provide adequate data to any impartial student of the question to form an independent opinion on the subject. Briefly stated, the Employers stand for (1) increased efficiency of labour (2) reduction in wages and working costs, (3) standardisation, etc.

Thanks to the last general strike and thanks to the Fawcett Committee, the Employers have been made to see the folly of alienating Labour for the sake of penny-wise pound-foolish economy. The result is that the Fawcett Committee have been able to secure the assent of both the Employers and the Labour leaders to (1) standardisation on a basis acceptable to both parties, (2) terms of employment equally acceptable to both sides and (3) machinery for mediation in cases of differences. The Committee have also been able to secure the assent of the Employers to the waiving of 7-1/2 per cent wage-cut in the wages of weavers which the Committee held was economically defensible.

LABOUR'S MAGNA CHARTA.

Now, what does Labour stand for? The standards by which the Fawcett Committee have formulated their findings and recommendations are based on the most liberal pro-labour standards prevalent in industrially advanced countries other than Russia. The Committee held that as the economic system prevailing in Russia differed radically from the economic system prevalent in India, they could not look to Russia for help or inspiration. Otherwise, the Committee have given to Textile Labour the benefit of the reforms to be met with in the most advanced countries of the West. The Labour leaders who participated in the Commitee's labours did not claim that the Committee should examine the whole economic philosophy on which the structure of our society is based. On the contrary they were content that to Textile Labour should be extended all the rights and privileges which Labour in advanced countries had won as a result of years of constitutional Trade Union struggle. The Fawcett Committee's report may be said to provide Textile labour with its Magna Charta. If, therefore, a general strike has been called, within five weeks of the publication of the report of the Fawcett Committee and the acceptance of its recommendations in favour of Labour by the Employers, the cause must be, it may be safely asserted, not in any act of commission or omission on the part of the Employers but in the conflicting nature of values of Labour leaders and the Employers. This I shall examine in a separate article.

(To Be Continued).

WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

To commemorate the memory of those who fell in the War of Indian Independence wrongly styled the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on Friday, 10th inst., in Jinnah Hall, Girgaum at 6 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside and other well known speakers will address the gathering.

TEXTILE STRIKE FIZZLES OUT?

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 1)

Bombay at Mahableshwar by the President, Singh Sabha, Bombay:

Sir,—The Sikh community learnt with feeling of deep regret and disappointment this Government order prohibiting 'Kirpan' our religious symbol which is carried by every Sikh from Baptism till death. Parting with 'Kirpan' even for a moment impossible for Sikhs. Community views this order as an attack on religion. Pray cancel this order earliest.

—Jagatsingh, President
Singh Sabha, Bombay.

BOARD OF INQUIRY IN TEXTILE STRIKE

SIMLA, May 8.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary announces that in pursuance of sub-section 3 of section 1 of the Trade Disputes Act 1929, the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to appoint 8th May, 1929, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.—Free Press.

SITUATION ALMOST NORMAL

The Director of Information Bombay writes:—

The situation in Bombay is almost normal. No assaults have been reported during the past 24 hours. The Curfew Order has been modified and is now in force only from 9-30 p.m. to 5 a.m. His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble the General Member have returned to Mahableshwar, but both His Excellency and Sir Ghulam Hussein are ready to come back to Bombay at any time if their presence would facilitate a settlemnt of the dispute. The Hon'ble the Home Member, Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, is remaining in Bombay.

CURFEW ORDER FURTHER MODIFIED

As there was complete peace in the city the Curfew Orer was further modified. It is to remain in force from 11 p.m. to 5 a.m.

BARDOLI SIRDAR HONOURED

—:o:—

Civic Address Presented at Andheri

The following is the text of the address presented to Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel by the Bombay Suburban District Local Board:—

"We, the president and members of the Bombay Suburban District Local Board, have the pleasure and honour to welcome you to our District on the occasion of this memorable visit of yours as the President of the Seventh Maharashtra Provincial Conference.

HIS CIVIC SERVICES.

"As a body whose chief function is to look to the civic problems affecting the district our thoughts primarily turn to the magnificent services rendered by you as the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality. The civic problems of Ahmedabad which is the second city of the Presidency are vast and complex but your ability, intelligence, selfless devotion and other similar qualities have carried you through the heavy responsibilities thus devolved on you. Your administration is an example to your successors as well as to other local bodies. The lesson in town cleansing set by you to the citizens of Ahmedabad who volunteered in thousands for this work is well worth following by other local bodies. Mahatma Gandhi has always said of civics that it is mainly a problem of keeping a town clean and you as his follower have put into practice his ideal.

"Besides cleansing the town other questions of equal importance such as the provision of ample pure water, roads, hospitals, decent and sanitary housing and other amenities of life also attracted your attention and your effecient handling of the same has extracted admiration even from your opponents.

THE BARDOLI FIGHT.

"Though as aa body devoted to local politics we may have your civic services formost before our minds, we cannot forget your services in various other spheres especially the fight you are always ready to wage in the cause of the poor and the oppressed. The splendid organisation of the Bardoli peasants under your leadership, the successful termination of their struggle and the subsequent village re-construction will go down to history as epoch making achievements.

"We cannot pass over your splendid work at the time of the Gujarat floods. It was mainly your leadership that mitigated the horrors of that terrible havoc.

THE PROBLEM OF PROBLEMS.

"The problem of problems before us all whether local or national bodies is the problem of national regeneration. The solution of this problem has now engrossed all your energies. Bardoli struggle was but a prelude to the great struggle before the country. It is our earnest wish and hope that your sacrifice, your courage and your intense love for the nation will always prove an inspiration to us all.

"We wish and pray that the Almighty will be pleased to give you long life, health and strength to carry on the noble work to which your life is dedicated and that your efforts in the cause of India's salvation will bear fruit ere long."

BARDOLI VICTORY

—:o:—

Bombay Leaders Interviewed

The Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna, a prominent member of the Council of State, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative in regard to the report of the special enquiry into the second revision settlement of the Bardoli, and Chorasi Talukas, said:—

Mr. Broomfield and Mr. Maxwell are recognized as sympathetic officers and when Government referred the Bardoli land assessment question to them their names commanded respect and confidence. To judge from the report that has been published this confidence was fully justified. The Committee's report is bound to give satisfaction not only to Bardoli peasants but to all throughout the country. The report has made it clear that the systems of land assessment prevailing in different parts of the country necessarily require to be revised This idea was uppermost in my mind when during the last Delhi Sessions I moved my resolution asking for the appointment of a Committee to investigate and report on the systems of land revenue in different provinces, their economic effects upon the rural population and changes and modifications that might be made in them with a view to promoting the economic welfare of the agricultural population. Government opposed this resolution and it was lost in the Council of State. It seems to me that 'Broomfield-Maxwell report has greatly strengthened my content on and I will regard it as my duty to press this question to the noice of the Government year after year until they see their way tot act in accordance with the public opinion on this all important question."

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA ON BARDOLI REPORT

—:o:—

Commenting upon the Report of the Bardoli Enquiry Committee, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., in an interview to a "Chronicle" representative, said: "I think the stand which Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel took on behalf of the Bardoli peasants has been fully vindicated by the Report of the Committee and both those who believe in constitutional agitation and in direct action will feel heartened. Mr. Broomfield and his colleague deserve every credit for performing their duty in a true judicial spirit and for not allowing themselves to be biassed by consideration of prestige. The fact that the assessment has been increased in some cases by 6 per cent. and in others 5-1/2 per cent. does not detract in any degree from the completeness of the triumph. Bardoli will be a beacon-light for all talukas which may be suffering from similar grievances. In fact it will be impossible for the Government to escape from the implications of the Report of the Bardoli Enquiry Committee.

GOVERNMENT TOO WOODEN.

The Government of India is too wooden and will not move except under sheer compulsion. Ten years ago the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill recommended that the land revenue should be placed on statutory basis, but nothing whatever has come out of that recommendation; but the justice and fairness of a statutory limitation of land revenue has been amply borne out by the events that have since happened. One can only wish that the words "too late" will not be written once again on the land revenue policy of Bardoli.

VALLABHBHAI'S WORK NOT TO END WITH BARDOLI

Everybody welcomes the attention which the grievances of the working classes in our country are receiving to-day, but this is largely due to their organisation. The agriculturists whose number is nearly hundred times as much as that of the organised workers do not receive even one-hundredth of the attention they deserve. But unless Government take a lesson from what has happened, so far at any rate as the Bombay Presidency is concerned Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has promised that his work is not going to end with Bardoli.

I cannot conclude without expressing the nation's grateful appreciation of the courage and self-sacrifice of the Bardoli peasants.

"ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY"

—:o:—

"I do not think that the Report of the Bardoli Enquiry Committee is entirely satisfactory." This was the remark made by Mr. B. G. Kher, Secretary of the Munshi Committee, in an interview to a "Chronicle" representative on Wednesday. However, he said, he was glad that the agitation of the Bardoli peasants for re-inquiry which was at one time characterised as rebellion had now been vindicated by the Report of the Broomfield Committee.

He proceeded: "Although the efforts of the people have been crowned with a certain measure of success inasmuch as the proposed assessment will now be enhanced only by 6 per cent. instead of 22 per cent. at Bardoli, I do not think the Report is entirely satisfactory."

PLEA FOR LEGISLATIVE CONTROL

Putting forward a plea that the revision of land revenue assessment should be made subject to the control of the Legislatures he said: "On the first question referred to the Committee, the findings are against the people, so that, either the law or the rules made thereunder must be amended at an early date if the people are to have a fair assessment fixed for their lands. I do not believe that Mr. Jayakar, the Settlement Officer, was exceptionally incompetent or careless and what he did at Bardoli. I presume, is being done by other talukas by other Settlement officers so that unless the Land Revenue Code is properly amended and the revised assessment is made subject to the control of the Legislatures the problem will not be satisfactorily solved. I am glad however that Sardar Vallabhbhai's attitude has been completely vindicated. It is indeed a great triumph for the Bardoli peasants.

In conclusion Mr. Kher said he had not completely studied the Report and the above were only his first impressions.

A MAGNIFICENT RECORD

—:o:—

OVER RS. 585 LAKHS OF BUSINESS IN A YEAR

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.'S ACHIEVEMENT

The fifty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders and policy-holders of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., was held at the Oriental Buildings, on Wednesday, Mr. Sorabji E. Warden presiding.

In moving the adoption of the report and the audited balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1928, the Chairman said: "Our new business for last year amounting to the sterling equivalent of over £4,300,000 placed the 'Oriental' certainly among the first dozen life offices in the Empire in point of magnitude of new business, but we want to see the Company taking a far higher place than this."

In the course of his address, the Chairman said:—

The most outstanding feature is the amount of new business written on the books last year, 27,258 Policies assuring over Rs. 585-1/2 lakhs as compared with the previous year's result of 21,418 Policies assuring over Rs. 468 lakhs—an increase of 5,840 Policies assuring Rs. 117-1/2 lakhs, or proportionately an increase of 25 per cent.

This is a magnificent result in itself and you will agree with me that it is even more noteworthy when I tell you that so far as the published results of the 1928 new business of other Life Assurance Companies in the British Empire show, out of these Companies writing a similar or a greater amount of new business annually, the "Oriental" stands second in a comparison of proportionate increases.

If the criterion of comparison be the number of Policies issued, the "Oriental" stands high in the list of Empire Companies, there being very few ordinary Life Assurance Companies at present called upon to deal with 38,000 proposals a year, which was practically the number dealt with by us last year—a number which we expect to see increased as a result of our operations during the current year to 45,000.

RAPID GROWTH.

As a result of our operations during the year the Funds of the Company have been increased by nearly Rs. 72 lakhs to nearly Rs. 8-3/4 crores, the corresponding increase in the previous year being Rs. 62-1/2 lakhs, and out of this increase nearly Rs. 56-3/4 lakhs in the share of the Trust Fund, the balance being credited to the balance of Life Assurance Fund.

The balance-sheet does not appear to call for any particular reference, except that I would just like to point out that the Contingencies Reserve Fund or "Carry Forward of Profit", as it really is, shows an increase of over Rs. 1-1/2 lakhs to Rs. 4-1/4 lakhs and the Paid-up Capital of the Company is increased to Rs. 4-1/2 lakhs, both on account of the allocation of the profits approved by the members of the Company at the last Extraordinary General Meeting. The total assets of the Company now stand at Rs. 914 lakhs.

INVESTMENTS.

This brings me to the Company's investment position. At our last Annual Meeting I pointed out that excluding the Investment Reserve Fund which had been re-absorbed in the Life Assurance Funds, the aggregate of the market value of the Securities held by the Company stood at over Rs. 70 lakhs in excess of the aggregate book values. As at 31st December last in spite of the depreciation in the values of Securities which took place during last year, the market values of our Securities stood in the aggregate at Rs. 45 lakhs in excess of the book values. The position to-day is practically the same although since 31st December there was a still further fluctuation in the value downwards, but this tendency seems to have been checked, the fluctuations now being in an upward direction. You will appreciate therefore that we continue to maintain an ample Investment Reserve Fund in the difference between the book values and the market values of our Securities.

As you are all doubtless aware in the course of last year a Bill was passed by the Legislatures in amendment of the Indian Life Assurance Companies' Act, making two provisions which are likely to benefit Indian Life Assurance. One such provision lays down beyond all question the legitimate share of the assets of the policy-holders and shareholders respectively of a Proprietary Life Assurance Company in the event of its being wound up while in a solvent condition. The other provides that all Companies operating in this country, either Indian or non-Indian, must make a return to Government of their New Assurances, their Existing Assurances with Premium Income and their Claims Paid, separating the figures as between Assurances effected in Indian and Assurances effected outside of India. This latter provision will give a clear idea of the amount of Life Assurance being written in India by Indian Companies and non-Indian Companies, and I am sure it will be found that not only are the Indian Companies at present securing more than one-half the amount of Life Assurance annually written in India, but that as years go on they will secure an ever-increasing proportion which is as it should be.

Other factors which have helped Indian Life Assurance in recent years and are likely to give an even greater impetus to Life Assurance with Indian Companies in the future, are the publication of Insurance journals of which there are three already in existence, and the establishment of an Indian Life Assurance Offices Association which has been in existence now for about a year and which is functioning satisfactorily.

We now have an organization consisting of 20 Branches and Sub-Branches, 5 Chief Agencies, numerous Organizing Centres with Inspectors in charge and a Field Force of no less than about 3,500 active representatives. With this organization which is being improved and extended every year we should have no difficulty in maintaining and improving our position in comparison with the other large Life Assurance Companies in the British Empire.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas seconded the adoption of the Report which on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy proposed that a dividend to shareholders for the year ended 31st December, 1928, be paid at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (free of income-tax) on the Paid-up Capital on and after Thursday, 9th May, 1929. This was seconded and carried unanimously.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Mr. J. C. Hanning were re-elected as Directors.

The appointments of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr Meyer Nissim and Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Jr.) as Directors were also confirmed.

Mr. Meyer Nissim proposed that a bonus equal to one month's salary be paid to the officers and staff who are now and were in the Company's service at 31st December last and who had then served for not less than one year. This was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

—:o:—

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS RECORDED

The ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, was held in the registerd office of the Company Telephone Buildings, Home Street, on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. E. J. Bunbury, presiding.

The President in moving the adoption of the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the year ended December 31, 1928 said:—

The profit for the year 1928 is Rs. 12,68,226-14-8 which is Rs. 1,52,000 more than that for the previous year. Income is up by Rs. 2,13,000 and working expenses are up by As. 41,000. For 1927 the ratio of working expenses to net income was 20, 74 which I pointed out in my speech last year constituted a low level record. This year the percentage is slightly lower again at 20.94 whis is highly satisfactory.

In spite of the unfavourable trade conditions in Bombay due to the prolonged strike in the Cotton mills, progress has been well maintained as is shown by the increase of Rs. 1,80,000 over that for 1927 under the heading "Rentals Accrued" in the Profit and Loss Account. You will also notice that the credit figure for Interest is double that for 1927, reflecting the steadily improved position of the Company's finances.

The new Automatic Exchange housed in our own building at Bandra was opened during the year, and progress has been made towards converting to automatic our system in Ghatkopar, Andheri and Ville Parle. The total number of Exchange lines on Salsette Island rose from 344 to 382 during the year. The number of Public Telephone call boxes in Bombay rose from 21 in 1027 to 30 at the end of 1928.

You will notice that this heading has disappeared from both sides of the Balance Sheet. So long as a substantial amount of the cash belonging to the Provident Fund was held in current account with the Company it was advisable to show the monies and investments of the Fund separately in the Company's Balance Sheet. Once, however the monies of the Fund had been entirely separated from those of the Company, your directors decided to omit the Provident Fund Accounts from both sides of the Balance Sheet, and this has now been carried into effect.

As indicated to you last year, we have been able to write off the balance of Rs. 1 lakh Underwriting Commission, and after providing full depreciation and setting aside Rs. 1 lakh to Reserve your directors have recommended a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. free of tax as against 2 per cent. paid for the previous your. This result I trust you will consider satisfactory, and there is every reason to hope that the steady progress shown during the last two years will be maintained in future.

The Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts showed that the net profit for the year after payment of the Debenture Stock Interest amounted to Rs. 12,68,226-14-8 to this had to be added the balance brought forward from the previous year Rs. 85,304-3-3 making a total of Rs. 13,53,531-1-11 out of which the directors had made the following appropriations to which effect had been given in the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Appropriation Account. To Depreciation Fund Rs. 6,81,512, to Magneto Plant Depreciation Fund Rs 79,974, to bonus to linemen and coolies Rs. 6,965-1-0, carried forward Rs. 7,68,451-1-0.

Brought forward Rs. 7,68,451-1-0.
To Underwriting Commission written off Rs. 1,00,000, to Reserve Fund Rs. 1,00,000. Rs. 9,68,451-1-0.
Leaving a balance of Rs. 3,85,080-0-11 out of which the Directors recommended a dividend of 4 per cent. free of income tax amounting to Rs. 3,00,000.

Leaving a balance to be carried forward of Rs. 85,080-0-11.

On being put to vote the report and accounts were adopted.

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Sir Phiroze Sethna, the retiring directors, were reelected and after appointing auditors the meeting terminated.

INDIAN CEMENT CO. LTD.

—:o:—

RS. 20 PER SHARE DIVIDEND DECLARED

The Seventeenth Annual General Meeting of the Indian Cement Company, Limited, was held on Tuesday, the 7th instant at 4 p.m. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas presiding.

The Directors' Report for the year ending 31st December 1928 stated:—

The result of the year's working shows a profit of Rs. 5,21,760-9-0 including the Dividend received on the Company's holding of Shares in the Gwalior Cement Company, Limited and the profit on the sale of 1,200 Shares of the Shahabad Cement Company, Limited To the above amount has to be added Rs. 8,987/15/11 brought forward from last year's account, making a total of Rs. 5,30,748/8/11. out of which the following sums amounting to Rs. 1,97,500 have been appropriated:—To Depreciation of Machinery, Buildings and Furniture and Fittings, etc. Rs 1,00,000; To Investment Reserve Fund, Rs. 87,000; to Bonus to Staff Rs 10,500.—Rs. 1,97,500 which leaves a balance of Rs 3,33,248/8/11. From this, the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ending 31st December 1928 of Rs. 20 per share free of Income-tax, i.e., at the rate of 8 per cent per annum which will absorb Rs. 3,03,720 leaving a balance of Rs 29,528/8/11 which the Directors recommend to be carried forward to next year's account.

To enable the Directors to write off the arrears of the accumulated depreciation for the years 1923—1927 a sum of Rs. 8,89,262 has been taken out of the Premium on New Shares Account and carried to Depreciation.

The Directors have decided to instal a Steam Turbine Electrical Generating Set, combined with Water Evaporators and Electric Motor Drives at a total estimated cost of Rs. 3,80,000 and the Plant has just been ordered. This installation has been found necessary as the Existing Power Plant is inadequate for our present requirements and possible future extensions besides being wasteful in steam consumption and generally expensive to operate.

The Directors have under Article 99 of the Articles of Association of the Company appointed Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari, Kt., as a Director. He retires under the same Article but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.

Sir Sorabji B. Mehta, Kt., has been appointed an Alternate Director in place of Mr. N. B Saklatvala during the latter's absence from India.

Under Article 108 of the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. J. D Ghandy and Mr J. H Bhabha retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

The report was adopted, dividend as recommended by the Directors was approved and the retiring directors were re-elected.

PREMIER'S ADOPTED SON DEAD

—:o:—

SEQUEL TO LITHUANIAN OUTRAGE

RIGA, May 8.

Premier Voldemaras' seven-year-old adopted son has died of injuries sustained by him.—Reuter.

Made in London's Wonder Factory—*the largest and most hygienic Independent cigarette factory in Great Britain...*

That's why "Passing Show"

Quality can be depended upon. They are made under hygienic conditions from 100% pure Virginia tobacco and are Quality! Quality! Quality! all the time. What is more, their purity is guaranteed by the London Institute of Hygiene! Let "Passing Show" prove to you how good these London made, London guaranteed cigarettes really are.

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

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COUPONS OF VALUE IN EVERY TIN AND PACKET

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Healing is Believing

Clarke's Blood Mixture again succeeds where other treatments fail

Mrs. E. Radley, 46, Addison Drive, St. Giles, Lincoln, England, writes:—"Four years ago, after a serious illness, I was left with Eruptions on the Face which were very painful and disfiguring. I tried medicines of every description, both patent and otherwise, and no change being noticeable, I gave up all hope of being cured. Finally, a friend gave me a bottle of 'CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.' Before the bottle was finished a slight improvement was perceptible, and after that every day my condition improved wonderfully. Now all inflammation has gone, leaving me with almost as perfect a skin as I had previously. In acknowledging my indebtedness to your splendid remedy, I must also pay tribute to its general health-building properties; among other things, my weight has increased 10lb. in as many weeks."

Mrs. E. Radley
Read and Profit by her Unsolicited Testimony.

World-famous for over 70 years

For the treatment of
Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Boils, Glandular Swellings,

Clarke's Blood Mixture

For the treatment of
Eczema, Rashes, Sore Places, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Let your Hair do you Justice

DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

Koko FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

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It's Film on Teeth

that makes them lustreless, "off color"

You must remove it

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now — a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

3-19-E

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Insist always on being supplied with genuine

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40, Broadway, MADRAS.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN TURKEY.

Frank Criticism of Kemalist Regime

The memoirs of Khalida Adib recently published have created a sensation in Turkey on account of some of the frank criticism and remarks about the Kemalist regime. Although Khalida supports in entirety the new angle of vision about religion she charges Mustafa Kemal Pasha with unlawful dictatorship and motives of personal greed of honour and power. The publication of these memoirs and their introduction in Turkey has started a discussion on the points raised by Khalida Adib, and it is now under consideration if these memoirs should not be banned in Turkey. But the most important point raised in the memoirs is the rights of women in Turkey. Kalida seems to go one step forward and suggests that the Turkish woman is entitled to more rights in the civic and political affairs of the country. Though Turkey has recognised the rights of woman in all departments of the Government yet they are deprived of the right to vote and so long as this disparity exists emancipation of women should not be regarded as complete.

("Al-wakt")

WILL MAHMUD PASHA GIVE IN?

"Though the Egyptian papers are reticent" says the special cordespondent of 'Falastin' "yet signs are not wanting that the Government of Mahmud Pasha is breaking and the Pasha is feeling the pinch of becoming isolated from all powerful parties of Egypt. Recently an informal conference of some of the leading politicians was held in which the question of restoration of the parliament was discussed. Though Mahmud Pasha was not a party to such a conference yet it is an open secret that an indirect move from him brought about this conference. What method will exactly be followed is difficult to prophesy but rumours are current that a deputation will wait on His Majesty the Sultan and will present some proposals for his consideration.

AMANULLA'S REFORMS ARE NOT AGAINST RELIGION.

"Al-umma" of Tunis writes:—Amanullah Khan will long be remembered as a man who sacrificed his popularity and faced the opposition of conservative elements of his country. If he loses his throne in this imbroglio it will remain a dark spot in the history of Afghans. No sane man will declare these reforms against the principles of Islam. Islam is not narrow as the Afghan Mullas will take it to be.

TURKISH PAPERS ON AFGHANISTAN.

Every well-wisher of Afghanistan and Asia will shed tears on the present situation of Afghans who are destroying their own prestige by falling into the trap of narrow-minded bigots who know religion as little as they know world. It is horrible to think of the scrapping of reforms initiated by Amanullah and to revert to the old days of barbarism when looting was the order of the day. God save the country whose destinies fall into the hands of the priestly class.

("Jamhoriat").

VICTIM OF NARROW-MINDEDNESS.

King Amanullah is a victim of narrow-mindedness; he made Afghanistan independent and got this strange reward from his people owing to the machinations of Mullas whose prestige was undermined by his drastic reforms. We refuse to believe that a country after tasting the reforms will ever return to the pre-war and pre-reform conditions. What is, therefore, taking place must have temporary existence and Amanullah will return when the insurgents will soon find that it is one thing to incite masses and capture Kabul, but it is quite another to keep and rule.

("Ikdam.")

DEVELOPMENTS IN ANGORA.

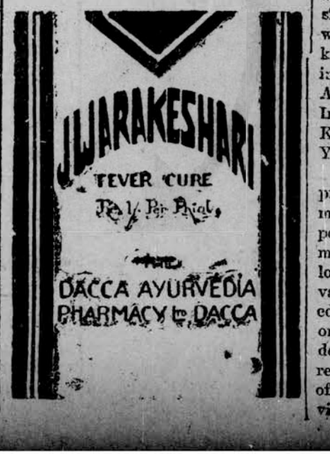
The special correspondent of "Alahram" writes from Angora that the capital of Turkey has altogether changed owing to the very many changes in design of buildings and parks; it shows the magnitude of the modernising activity of Turks. It was once the opinion of many European diplomats that Angora will not be able to keep position as the capital of modern Turkey, that is, why some of the principal embassies had not shifted to Angora. But now three important consultes of Russia, Italy, and Germany have their permanent buildings in Angora. Angora owes its present importance to the efforts of Turkey's hero Ghazi Mustafa Kemal.

SYSTEM OF BUDGET INTRODUCED IN HEDJAZ.

It is for the first time that the system of making budgets on the modern lines has been introduced in the Government of Hedjaz. "Ajnatul-muazanat" has been formed that has worked in consultation with the experts of each department. It is gratifying to note that the budget is a balanced one which shows that the government of Hedjaz is not negligent of the important principles of good government.

("Alwakt").

(Continued from Column 5.)



1,000, the total amount of life insurance in force in this country should be counted not by hundreds of crores but by a few thousands. That is the potentiality that we have got so far as life insurance in this country is concerned. When every other industry is passing through depression and some are even faced with total extinction, the one business which is going by leaps and bounds not only in this country but throughout the world is the life insurance business.

LIFE INSURANCE IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

A country like America whose development during the last ten years has simply been marvellous carries life insurance on more than half of its total population which in Indian currency exceeds Rs. 30,000 crores. Life insurance companies in that country have accumulated in the shape of funds over Rs. 5,000 crores with further additions annually of nearly Rs. 1,000 crores. A small country like Canada, whose population is not more than 9 millions, has such strong life insurance companies that the total amount of life insurance in force with those companies exceeds 1,300 crores of rupees. Germany, which lost practically every bit of its life insurance business during the war, has, during the last ten years again developed the life insurance business to a very large extent. Japan is vigorously following on the footsteps of Canada and America and there is no country in the world which is not developing this much rapidly growing line. British life insurance companies are thinking of following the methods of Canada and America for getting new business.

If only the public in this country are made to understand the real significance of life insurance and what its service is, there will be no knowing to what great heights life insurance in this country will go. After all, what is Life Insurance? In the words of Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Co.:

"Life Insurance capitalises the productive power of youth and middle age; it transmutes earning power into cash when earning is prematurely ended; it stops cruel dislocation and destruction of human values which for centuries decimated Society, because society had no organized defence against physical death; and in a very practical and real sense Life Insurance robs death of its sting and grave of its ancient victory."

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A REVIEW OF ITS PROGRESS IN 1928

(BY K. S. R. IYER.)

There are certain institutions which are meant to play an important part in the everyday life of a people. Their operations cover practically every portion of the country and their usefulness spreads over a large number of the population. Such an institution is the Oriental of Bombay whose report of working for the period ended 31st December 1928 has been just published.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

The progress of the Oriental during the last five years has been phenomenal. With the growth of the life insurance habit that is taking place throughout the world, the Oriental—the leading life insurance company in this country and perhaps in the Near East—has been marching with the times. The following comparative, statement showing the new life insurance business underwritten and the total income of the company from the year 1924 upto the date of the present report will tell its own tale:

Year.	New com-pleted proposals.	Amount assured Rupees.
1924	10,260	2,37,34,125
1925	13,545	3,96,42,700
1926	17,371	3,91,39,612
1927	21,418	4,68,04,075
1928	27,258	5,85,52,201

Year.	Total income Rupees.
1924	115,62,317
1925	1,30,50,442
1926	1,45,82,550
1927	1,62,29,903
1928	1,84,43,177

Ten years ago, the total number of policies in force was 75,527 assuring a sum of Rs. 14,63,20,000, whereas at the end of 1928, there were 1,44,000 policies in force assuring a sum of Rs. 31,67,59,456. The net premium income ten years ago was a little over Rs. 61 lakhs whereas at the end of 1928 it amounted to over Rs. 1,39,00,000. The Life Assurance fund ten years ago was Rs. 4,77,27,729, whereas at the end of 1928 it stood at the colossal figure of Rs. 8,63,20,280.

NEW INVESTMENTS.

The investments of the company are mainly in gilt-edged securities and the interest realised during the year was 5.4 per cent which should be considered very satisfactory in view of the present yield on such securities. The problem of finding new investments to the amount of nearly a crore of rupees every year will be a serious one. It will be no exaggeration to say that at the rapid rate at which the company is progressing, the new business underwritten and the funds of the company in another ten years will be four to five times more than what they are to-day. Already the Oriental can claim to have become the largest financial institution of this country.

According to the report of the Actuary to the Government of India which has recently been published, the total amount of life insurance in force in this country with Indian and non-Indian life insurance companies at the end of 1927 was 120 crores of rupees. Out of this amount, the Actuary says, considerably more than half is with Indian companies and under the Postal insurance scheme. Out of the total of sixty crores with the Indian companies, over 41 crores is with two of the largest Indian companies, namely, 31,67,00,000 with the Oriental and 9,41,72,750 with the Empire of India.

Compared with the rapid development that is taking place in all parts of the world, the life insurance in force in this country, viz., 120 crores of rupees for a population of over 33 crores, is pitifully small. If every earning adult in this country who can afford to buy a life insurance policy takes it into his head to have one policy for Rs.

(Continued in Column 4.)

Overwork

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SCARCITY OF WATER IN AHMEDABAD

—:o:—

Proposed Change in Municipal Constitution

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 6.

The heat wave is on its rise and Friday saw the temperature in the shade going up to 115.4. For two days the heat was unbearable but on Sunday there was a good breeze and the temperature has lowered down a bit.

The death rate of the city is still very high and unless prompt measures are taken to keep the city clean and to put an end to the smoke and dust nuisance the mortality figures will continue to remain as they are, and people are sure to suffer in health.

There are no signs of improvement in the water supply of the city and the condition in the suburbs is pitiable. Efforts are being made to regulate the water supply with no tangible results as yet. The President and the Chief Officer are trying to bring about a solution but without the help of a skilled Engineer no satisfactory solution is likely to be arrived at.

INDEPENDENT PARTY'S "ACHIEVEMENTS."

Mr. Jacob E. Solomon, a nominated councillor of our Municipality, has come forward to defend the Independent Party of our Municipality. He has written a letter in a local weekly wherein he tries to show that the Independent Party has high ideals. The fact is that Sheth Ambalal when he was nominated a councillor started this party, with the best of motives, but some of the members have joined the party in order that they may be elected to some executive committees by the votes of their party. The first thing that this party did was to support the Election of Mr. Bhagat as Chief Officer, and thus to compel Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and the Engineer Mr. Gore to resign. The next thing done by the party was to elect Mr. Doulatram Shah as president of the Municipality and his administration has proved to be a miserable failure. But this is not all. The Independent Party may have very high ideals as Mr. Jacob Solomon says, but if we judge a party from its achievements, we cannot help saying that it has proved a miserable failure. Sheth Ambalal is too shrewd a man not to notice this and sometime back he proposed to break up the party. It has been kept up however as several members wanted to keep it up and give it one more trial. What motives prompted the majority of members to keep up the party is not difficult to find out,. but it has got a new life and it remains to be seen how it goes on working under the new president Mr. Mulchand Shah.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT ENQUIRIES.

One more member of the Engineering Department of our Municipality has incurred the wrath of som eof our councillors in power. The General Board had appointed a special committee to inquire into the working of the Engineering Department. Mr. Phirozshaw Karanjavala is working as its chairman. But the councillors in power not being satisfied appointed a speical sub-committee of Messrs. Kuberdas Modi, Hraishanker Vyas and Musaji to inquire into the conduct of Mr. M. V. Shah, the most senior overseer and acting assistant engineer. This sub-committee carried on the inquiry in its own way. One night in the absence of Mr. Shah they sent for the engineer, got the office room opened and sealed the cupboard of Mr. Shah and carried away his table. They examined the papers in the table and the cupboard but found nothing to incriminate Mr. Shah. Mr. Chingulani when he was in charge engineer defended Mr. Shah's conduct on several occasions and certified to his good work. Mr. Nandlal Mehta, the present Engineer, also has, it is said, a good opinion of Mr. Shah's work But the sub-committee after its inquiry recommended that he should be suspended and on the strength of its majority wanted to dismiss him. The Standing Committee considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee but Mr. Narmadashanker Mehta, a member of the Standing Committee pointed out that an officer of Mr. Shah's standing could not thus be suspended offhand. The sub-committee then proceeded to frame charges against Mr. Shah. Three important charges are brought against him. (1) That he did not enter certain articles in the dead stock register of his office. (2) That he did not appear before the sub-committee when called upon to do so Mr. Shah has explained that the dead stock articles did not belong to his department and he passed them on to the assistant engineer. If the Assistant Engineer had not entered the articles in his lists Mr. Shah could not be held responsible for it He explains the second charge by saying that he always appeared before the sub-committee whenever he was called upon to do so but once when he was on leave and out of Ahmedabad on account of his brother's illness he could not appear before the sub-committee. The third charge, however, is the most ridiculous. It has been seriously alleged against Mr. Shah that on one occasion while talking with a member of the Municipality, he said that he was not afraid of ghanchis and 'malis' and they might do their worst against him. Mr. Shah declares that he never used these words. Be this as it may, on such charges the sub-committee recommended the suspension of Mr. M. V. Shah immediately. Mr. R. J. Lakhia. the chairman of the Standing Committee however took up a strong attitude and in the meeting of the Standing Committee on Saturday it was decided by a majority to circulate the papers among the members before coming to a final decision The matter has stopped at this stage for the time being.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN MUNICIPAL CONSTITUTION.

An important question comes up for consideration before our Municipal board in its meeting to-day. About six months back Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai had brought a number of proposals before the Board. One of them was to appoint a committee for suggesting improvements in the Municipal Act. Such a committee consisting of Mr. Vllabhbhai Patel, Mr. Dolatram the President at the time, Mr. Mulchand Shah and some other councillors was appointed for the purpose. The committee had some three or four sittings but Mr. Vallabhbhai did not attend any one of them. Mr. Narmadashanker Mehta was invited to advise the committee and was later on appointed a member of the committee by the General Board. This committee has submitted its report to the General Board and one of its suggestions is that the Ahmedabad Municipality should be placed on the same footing as the Municipality of Bombay. It has sent in some preliminary suggestions and has declared that it would submit the draft of the changes, if these suggestions are accepted by the Board. They are however so reactionary that as the local weekly the "Praja Bandhu" has said in its latest ssue, an acceptance of these suggestions would be like 'murdering local self-government.' In all constitutional government the elected President should exercise supreme control over th eexecutive, but here the committee wants the General Board to be a deliberative body only having no more power than a debating society and wants to give all the powers of administration into the hands of the executive head that is the Chief Officer. It also wants to make the position of the Chief Officer as well as of the Municipal Engineer and the Health Officer more secure by requiring that none of these officers can be turned out except by a three-fourths majority of the Board instead of two-thirds. The Municipality had a chief commissioner appointed by government in the past and it was with very great difficulty that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, D. B. Harilal and Mr. Mulchand were able to obtain sanction from Government to have a chief officer appointed by the Board itself. I hope the Board will not commit the mistake of appointing an officer to domineer over them and the elected councillors will take care to see that the powers of the executive head are kept under the control of the elected president.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

The Congress programme is being gone throngh every week. The sale of Khadi is on an increase in the local shop. Yesterday volunteers went round in batches for the sale of Khadi and there was a meeting on the river bank where Dr. Hariprasad gave an account of the work done by the Congress Committee and appealed for more volunteers. Mr. Kalidas Jhaveri who presided over the meeting spoke on the work before the country and some foreign clothes were burnt at the end.

A deputation of the cultivators of the Daskroi Taluka is to see the Collector to-day to explain their situation and to put their case for suspension and remission on account of the damage to the crops. Mr Hariprasad Mehta and Mr. Krishnalal N. Desai M.A., LL.B. will accompany the deputation and will speak to the Collector on behalf of the cultivators. Some relief has been granted by Mr. Garrett's efforts but the cultivators are not yet satisfied and hence they are coming down to Ahmedabad to present their case before the Collector personally.

BUTLER COMMITTEE'S REPORT---AND AFTER

(Continued from page 6)

popular demands in States without eliminating the Prince."

The Princes had gone before the Committee with the avowed object of strictly limiting the occasions of intervention but the Committee has found that the Paramount Power can make a recalcitrant Prince meet popular demands in the State by adopting measures suggested by it. Intervention is not now confined to gross misrule but is extended even when a benevolent despot refuses to meet reasonable popular demands obdurately for a sufficiently long time, and the people, in sheer desperation, are forced to approach the Paramount Power with a request to advise their Prince to meet popular demands by remedial measures. So far as the subjects of Indian States are concerned, this is a clear victory for their cause and the vagaries and lawless acts of many a Prince have now left very few non-interventionists in the ranks of Indian State publicists.

NEEDS FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Our Princes ought to take stock of the situation, and gracefully admit their subjects to their legitimate share in the administration and governance of the States by establishing Parliamentary institutions, parallel to those in British India, and win the good opinion of the democracy of England and the heart-felt affection of their subjects.

If the Paramount Power is serious about advising the Princes to introduce good and responsible government, it ought to reward Princes who convert their States into constitutional monarchies and punish those who do not heed such advice by deprivation of titles and honours, and reduction in the number of salutes to which they may be ordinarily entitled. This method of rewards and punishments will rapidly bring about a change in the angle of vision of the Princes, and relieve the Paramount Power of the unpleasant duty of intervention in the general interests of State subjects. The Paramount Power is responsible for the weal of State subjects before the bar of public opinion, as it has deprived them of the right of revolt against an unpopular Prince, and it is but meet that the Committee has broadly laid down that the Paramount Power has the power to suggest measures to meet popular demands in the States without eliminating the Prince.

The All-India Indian States People's Conference is going to hold its sessions in Bombay in the middle of May and I request it to pass a resolution requesting the Paramount Power to suggest measures to meet popular demands in States. Wherever the several States People's Conferences have made incessant demands for responsible government they have fallen on deaf ears. The Viceroy may be requested to exert his influence in this direction, and as he is the sole judge of the occasion when he can interfere, as mentioned by the Committee, his intervention accompanied by due show of paramountcy will at once make a radical change in the mentality of the Princes, and a deputation of the Conference may be sent to meet the Viceroy to press for his intervention under the enlarged finding of the Butler Committee.

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TEXAS COTTON ACREAGE

Trade Interpretation of Some Increase

—:o:—

COTTON BRINGS GREATEST DOLLAR RETURN

The following article by Mr. Oliver C. McQuage in "Commerce and Finance cites reasons for the increase in Texas Cotton Acreage.

Texas comes to the pitching of its 1929 cotton crop. It appears to be conceded that there will be some increase in the acreage. The trade interprets this adjective "some" all in the way from three or four to eight or ten per cent.

If Texas has a five per cent increase in acreage in the 1929 planting will be another new high record. No further comment is needed than to say that this state has more acres available for cotton than all of the rest of the American belt and that a five per cent change attracts very little attention.

The reasons cited in expectation of an increase are:

1. Per acre Texas 1928 income about a dollar above the average of the last five years.

2. Per Texas cotton farm 1929 income about doll. 100 greater than in 1927.

3. Condition of the country banks in Texas is better than it has been for several years. Bankers generally state that the net equity of the farmer is such that he can borrow more money legitimately this year than he could a year ago.. By the same token, since the banks have more cash or its equivalent, they are in a position to extend a larger volume of credit without disturbance to their desideratum of liquidity.

4. Cotton brings greatest dollar return per acre as contrasted to other agricultural crops. The United States Department of Agriculture's figures show that during the last five years in Texas cotton brought an average of doll. 24 an acre; wheat doll. 16.40; corn doll. 15; grain sorghums doll. 14.85; oats doll. 13.35.

5. Variations in interests rates will probably have little or no effect on acreage.

6. Cheap lands in West Texas where there is a constant breaking up of new soil for cotton. The costs of production in this area are lower than any territory in the United States and the per acre yield is higher than any other section in Texas.

7. Slight reduction in winter wheat acreage in Texas. This fact has somewhat confused because the average layman thinks that the wheat acreage of Texas was increased about 30 per cent in the Panhandle. Government figures do not support this contention. The explanation is that there was heavy abandonment a year ago on account of the weather and that the abandoned acres went into cotton whereas this year the crop fared very well and the harvested acreage will be greater.

8. Inadvisability of re-stocking cattle at what is considered the peak price of the cycle.

9. Advices by the United States Department of Agriculture against planting too much corn, oats, feed supply (feed grain, feed stuffs, hay) and barley.

10. Horses and mules on Texas farms about the same as last year.

11. Value of all field crops in Texas about doll. 40,000,000 greater than that of 1927.

12. Present prices of cotton are such that they do not discourage generous planting.

The above twelve items are given for whatever worth they may have in individual interpretation. To the writer they indicate only that there will be some increase in acreage, probably the largest acreage that the state has ever had, as many have suggested, but that the size of the crop is something that cannot be guessed within a million bales.

It is also true that the stocks of corn on Texas farms on March 1 this year were five per cent lower than a year ago and that the oats stock was one per cent lower. The supply, however, is fairly adequate to take care of the needs. Some increase in grain sorghums in northwest Texas is expected but this acreage is an adjunct in cotton growing rather than at the expense of the principal crop.

During the last two years in Texas there has been a great deal of agitation in banking circles—and it has had some national attention—about the best way to finance agriculture. Without attempting to discuss the question, it can be definitely stated that country bankers in Texas are more and more coming to convince their individual community depositors that the bank's first duty is to maintain at all times a liquid institution, irrespective of the vagaries of weather which determines the supply and prices at which a particular agricultural commodity, especially cotton, may sell. This philosophy is the soundest thing the writer sees in Texas for an eventual stable agriculture and necessarily it involves education and time.

In other words, to quote a leading country banker, the attitude of the best country banker in making a loan is expressed in seven questions: (1) Is it good? (2) Will it be paid at maturity? (3) Is it desirable business? (4) For what purpose is the loan desired? (5) Is the loan the result of seasonable demand? (6) I Does it have a seasonable maturity? Is the note eligible for discount?

Expansion of cotton acreage in Texas is a normal procedure in years when the results from the preceding crop and the price at the following planting time are fairly satisfactory. It is only in years like 1920 and 1926 that the expansion is checked. In 1926 cotton in Texas sold as cheap as 6 to 7 cents a pound and on thousands of acres the crop was not even gathered. Yet the reduction in acreage in 1927 was only 12 per cent. Based on 1928 acreage, this means that the average farmer in Texas planted the following year about five acres less in cotton on his individual farm.

Diversification, of course, is gradually coming to Texas. Particularly in the older cotton growing sections where the per acre yield is low. Irrespective, however, of the inability of the Texas farmer to cultivate properly an increased acreage, until there are no virgin lands nor dense population he naturally chooses to plant cotton—and take a chance on the weevil, boll worm, root rot, drought, heat, or soil depletion cutting down his per acre yield and increasing the price. At the same time the farmer believes in and is a rather generous supporter of those who are seeking to help him evolve better marketing methods.

If Texas should some year raise six million bales, there will be plenty of business to occupy all of the time of cotton merchants and co-operative marketing associations.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following review, dated 8th May:—

Our Silver market registers a small rise of eight annas since we wrote our last Review. Prices have remained steady throughout the week with slight reaction intervening in the middle. There was in evidence good buying by Shroffs and Commission Houses a lower level and some local bear operators also covered their sales for the near settlement owing to unexpected poor shipment from London. The ready stock on hand remains approximately about 2,000 bars, while the daily off-take has somewhat reduced and stands at about 125 bars. American Banks remained good buyers while Chinese Banks remained active. On the whole the market has moved within narrow range. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 58/0 for the first settlement on the 7th instant and the lowest Rs. 57/6 on the 3rd instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0/10/0. T. T. Shanghai on London is the same as the last week's closing. The highest price was 2-5 7/8 on the 7th instant and the lowest 2-5 3/4 on the 3rd instant. With regard to Shanghai Exchange there is no change of importance to report.

The London price is the same as the last week's closing. The market was quiet and steady with India being a small buyer for immediate shipment. China was a buyer at lower rate. America remained a seller on advances. The New York price is 54 7/8 cents i.e., 0 1/4 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 54 7/8 cents on the 4th instant and the lowest 54 3/4 cents on the 30th Ultimo.

The prices for Gold are almost the same. The market was quiet and idle. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21/6/6 for ready Rs. 21/7/0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21/7/9 for the second settlement. London price having declined to £1-4-10 3/4 on the 30th ultimo, closes at £4-4-11 1/2.

In absence of any large speculative element in the local as well as the Foreign markets the movement in Silver prices continues to remain small. Although Foreign markets appear to be fairly steady, local operators have continued to favour the bear side. Taking a long view of the market, however we believe conservative purchases in easy markets will ultimately show profit.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 8.

Mirzapore, Dickinson, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

May 9.

Vinstra, Gredener, Rangoon.
Ariosto, Biggins, Rangoon.
King Jones, Nicole, Karachi.
Port Curno, Nibbet, Karachi.

LOADING.

May 8.

Steamer Lindenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Mirzapore for Kobe.
Steamer Rajputana for Kobe.
Steamer Mantua for London.
Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.

S.S. "Mirzapure":—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Mirzapore," arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Vinstra":—The G. T. Coy's steamer "Vinstra", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. "Ariosto":—The J. F. Coy.'s steamer "Ariosto, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. "King Jones":—The L. Dreyfuss Coy.'s steamer "King Jones," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo of wheat.

S.S. "Port Curno":—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer "Port Curno," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with ballast.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, May 8.

	Rs. a. p
KHADI.	Per ""
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Toyo Potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.)	Per lb.
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pralhad	0 15 9
Pabaoey (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Daud Sahib	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	0 15 8
LONG CLOTH (Light weight). No. 5202, 5303.	Per lb.
David	1 0 9
Moon	1 0 9
Phoenix	1 0 9
Dinshaw Gaumukh	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH—Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.	Per lb
Textile Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 6
Matekji (Kunda)	0 14 3
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 9
Rachael	0 14 9
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 6
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 9
Moon	0 15 0
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 3
Textile	0 15 3
Century	0 15 3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.	Per lb.
Spring (Balance)	1 1 3
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 0 9
DHOOTIES 10 yards	
Spring (balance)	1 0 3
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 0
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 14 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 12 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 12 0
8383	9 11 6
yards 120	20 12 0
9898	10 14 0
6300	10 15 0
44000	9 3 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
DUKDI 12-13-14 yards.	
Phoenix	1 3 0
Framji	1 3 0

GINNING RETURNS

	Week ending 26th April. 1929.	1st Sept. to 26th April. 1928	1928-29.	1927-28.
MADRAS	19446	19960	164058	112460
BOMBAY	27866	45076	652155	614652
SIND	3159	726	162713	112429
BENGAL	1394	1826	14559	25747
UNITED PROVINCES	140	100	202404	158360
PUNJAB	12789	5548	680593	717406
CENTRAL PROVINCES	9687	7120	429642	414541
BERAR	20398	21387	910916	854113
N. W. F. PROVINCES	....	....	1084	....
AJMER-MERWARA	954	984	41701	35819
BURMA	218	393	32568	29797
JODHPUR STATE	....	....	5420	5736
FARIDKOT STATE	....	....	10121	3737
RAJPIPLA STATE	....	....	15963	13057
JAIPUR STATE	....	298	3873	15230
BARODA STATE	4791	14243	64331	64146
IDAR STATE	191	....	191	....
NABHA STATE	533	....	29277	27426
DHRANGADHRA STATE	1965	1921	3069	2490
CAMBAY STATE	....	....	431	3810
JHALAWAR STATE	792	....	14773	....
ALWAR STATE	....	....	....	168
WADHWAN STATE	514	....	1212	....
HOLKAR STATE	....	....	137833	115391
BHAVNAGAR STATE	....	....	45284	....
PORBANDAR STATE	....	1053	....	3181
HYDERABAD STATE	4087	9643	360809	445745
SAVANUR STATE	362	....	1322	....
BARWANI STATE	....	....	14452	12551
BHOPAL STATE	....	....	7930	12189
NAWANAGAR STATE	64	520	2722	5217
RATLAM STATE	....	....	21023	9711
CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE	....	....	2604	1532
JIND STATE	288	....	14043	....
GONDAL STATE	669	....	7046	....
WANKANER STATE	288	529	2246	2564
TONK STATE	....	....	9464	6315
MUDHOL STATE	282	....	1148	1353
JAMKHANDI STATE	....	113	....	2033
Total	110871	131440	4078980	3827197

The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism.)

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Monday and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

DREADED SKIN INFECTION may result from the simplest cut or scratch. Swarms of invisible disease germs attack the broken skin, causing throbbing pain, formation of pus and blood-poison.

BLOOD POISON

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Whether it be a cut, scratch, insect bite, burn, or abrasion, Zam-Buk effectually prevents all dangerous infection of the tissues.

Zam-Buk is the safety-first healer because it acts on the skin in three ways. It is at once soothing. It swiftly allays inflammation and swelling, ends pain and checks bleeding.

Secondly, Zam-Buk is a powerful natural antiseptic. It kills and excludes the germs which poison the blood and cause abscesses, gatherings, ulcers, and septic sores. Finally Zam-Buk heals swiftly and naturally by growing new healthy skin.

Zam-Buk can save you many a Doctors' bill.

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

All chemists and medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk at Re. One or Rs. 2-4 a box.

Zam-Buk

THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC HEALER.

New toning rinse with every packet!

Though the price of Icilma Shampoos is unaltered, every packet now contains a special Toning Rinse suitable for every shade of hair, which removes all lather and leaves the hair in a state of exquisite burnished beauty.

Icilma Shampoos contain no harmful dyes—give a rich lather which cleanses away all the grease and dust—prevent the formation of dandruff, and leave a delightful lingering fragrance in your hair to add to your charm.

Icilma WET SHAMPOOS

For Dry Shampoo use Icilma Hair Powder.

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NON-ALCOHOLIC—YET *full of Life and Vigour*

VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes and sustains. Made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages. Aerated VIMTO ready for use or in cordial form add water or soda water.

Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY MAY 9 1929

THE
JUPITER
Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your demands.

BHAGAT SINGH AND DUTT COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

Bombs Thrown on Empty Benches

ACCUSED MAKE NO STATEMENTS

—:o:—

Explosive Expert Unable to Explain Why Bombs Didn't Kill More Lives

DELHI, May 8.

The trial was resumed this morning before Mr. F. B. Pool, Additional District Magistrate of the two accused Bhagat Singh and B. K. Dutt charged under Section 307 I.P.C. and Sections 3 and 4 of the Explosive Substances Act, in connection with the alleged throwing of a bomb in the Legislative Assembly on April 8. The trial was held in the Central Jail and all the police precautions taken yesterday were observed.

The accused on entering the court room this morning repeated the cry "Long Live Revolution", "Down with Imperialism".

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

Sardar Sobhan Singh was the first prosecution witness examined to-day. He deposed to have been present in the Assembly on April 8. He was in the gallery when the division was being taken on the Trades Disputes Bill. As he was looking at some friends next to the ladies gallery which was opposite to him, and as the President had commenced to give his ruling on the Public Safety Bill the witness noticed a man in felt hat with khaki shorts and shirt, standing behind his friend. the witness saw a movement of that man's hand as though he was throwing something in the Chamber below.

A SUDDEN EXPLOSION.

A moment afterwards there was an explosion in the Chamber. A general movement for safety followed both in the House and the Galleries. The witness looked again at the place where his friend was standing and saw another man throwing a second bomb in the House. Turning round the witness saw two policemen whom he asked to arrest the accused.

HEARD PISTOL SHOTS.

As the witness started to go to the place where the accused were standing he heard a few pistol shots. The witness identified both the accused in the Court and stated that Bhagat Singh threw the first bomb and Dutt who was bare-headed threw the other bomb.

"DID NOT SEE THEIR FACES".

In cross-examination Sardar Sobhan Singh said that the galleries were fully crowded on the day of the incident. The accused were standing in the passage near a pillar in the gallery and were not in their seats. He could not see the faces of the accused clearly at the time but when they were arrested I made them out. The arrests were not made in his presence. He had been reading the accounts in the Press in connection with the occurrence and had seen the photographs of the accused in the papers.

The galleries, continued the witness, were practically deserted after the incident. The witness did not see where the first bomb fell but smoke seemed coming from the spot where it fell. Several benches in the official block were empty and very few Government members were present in the House while the official box was full.

BOMB THROWN ON EMPTY BENCHES.

The second bomb fell on empty benches and Pandit Malaviya stood some 12 feet away from the spot where the first bomb fell. The witness stated that there was a tense atmosphere in the House and all eyes were fixed on the Chair when the President stood up to give his ruling on the Public Safety Bill. It was then that the first bomb exploded.

POLICE SERGEANT'S STORY.

Sergeant Terry said that he was on duty in the Assembly Chamber on the day in question and he was standing at the door leading to the ladies gallery. At about 12/30 he heard an explosion and saw smoke issuing from the seat occupied by Sir George Schuster. Shortly afterwards there was another explosion just below the ladies gallery and two shots rang out. Then the witness heard the words. "There they are" and he ran in the direction indicated. On reaching the central door of the gallery he saw two young men standing by themselves mid-way between the ladies gallery and the central doorway. He heard them say "Down with Imperialism." One of them appeared more excited than the other and he held a pistol in his right hand.

"I RUSHED AT THEM."

He rushed towards them and snatching the pistol from the accused's hand he arrested both of them, and linking his arms in the arms of the accused he led them out and he with Inspector Johnstone searched the accused. They recovered some pamphlets and papers and a fully loaded revolver from the person of Bhagat Singh. Proceeding, the witness said that both the accused were wearing khaki shirts and shorts and Bhagat Singh had a green felt hat on. He also saw "Red" pamphlets thrown in the House.

In cross-examination the witness deposed that he saw none between the ladies gallery and the spot where the accused were standing. He could not say if anyone saw him snatching away the pistol from the hands of the accused. He did snatch the pistol and it was not true that he picked it up from a seat. He obtained no signature of any outsiders to the search list which was not made at the time of the search but subsequently in Mr. Collin's room, although the accused were actually searched in the gallery immediately after the arrest. At the time the witness snatched away the pistol from the accused, he was not pointing it at the witness but was playing with it with his hand downwards. The accused made no resistance in being arrested.

CHARGES FRAMED.

Mr. Pool, Additional District Magistrate, framed charges under Sections 307 I.P.C. and Section 4 of the Explosives Act against Bhagat Singh and Dutt for the alleged offence of throwing bombs in the Assembly on April 8. He committed both the accused to take their trial in the Court of Sessions. Neither of the accused made any statement reserving the same for the Sessions.—A. P.

AMERICA RETALIATES

—:o:—

50 p. c. Additional Duty on British Cars

LONDON, May 7.

Washington.—Substantial increases have been proposed by the new Republican Tariff Revision Act introduced in the House of Representatives, which include additional three cents per lb. on raw wool imports (clean content), higher rates on raw and refined sugar with preference for Cuban sugar, no change on free importations of sugar from Philippines and substantial increase on maize. It is recommended that long-staple cotton be left on the free list. It is proposed to retain 25 per cent. duty on motor cars with additional duty up to 50 per cent. in the case of countries like Britain, which impose duty of over 25 per cent. on American cars.—Reuter.

EXPLOSIVE EXPERT CAN'T SOLVE RIDDLE

—:o:—

WHY BOMBS DIDN'T KILL MORE LIVES

Dr. Robson, Chief Inspector of Explosives, Calcutta, giving evidence on Tuesday, stated that he was asked by the Central Intelligence Bureau to examine from a chemical point the fragments of bombs received from the Assembly and find out the nature and the mechanism of the bombs. He deposed that the report of the Chemical Examiner at Calcutta was the basis of his opinion. He found the charge contained in the bombs were a mixture of potassium chloride and picric acid. He could not say in what proportions the two ingredients were mixed. The weight of the charge in each bomb was 3 5 to 4 ounces. Both the bombs were fitted with striker or trigger mechanism. The striker was held by a catch in each bomb and placed under strain by means of a strip of rubber. This rubber strip probably was meant to pass down the serration of shell of the bomb and round the head of screw plug. Base of the bomb had a hole 1/4 inch in diameter through it. The bombs were made of cast iron.

MYSTERY AND MIRACLE.

There was no evidence to show how exactly the bombs were made. He could only imagine that through the hole in the base and into the charge instantaneous fuse of some sort, probably of gun cotton, had been introduced and that connected to a detonating cap made of a mixture of substances like potassium chloride, red phosphorus and sulphide of arsenic had been placed in such a aposition at the base of the bomb so that when the striker is released, it would fire, and by means of the gun cotton fuse, would explode the bomb. Proceeding witness stated that on examination of the fragments of the bomb it was found that the bombs detonated perfectly. The shells splitted up into as many fragments as possible Considering the design of the bombs, he said how greater damage was not caused was a mystery to him and how more lives were not lost, a miracle. He could only imagine that the charge did not fully explode owing to the ingredients not having been mixed up in proper proportions and probably the force was exhausted in breaking the shell. He felt the bombs by nature and design could not have been manufactured but to kill people.

PROPERTIES OF BOMB.

In cross-examination witness stated that he had made no note when he saw the fragments of the bombs at Delhi nor even attempted to reassemble them into a whole for examination. His opinion of the size and weight of the bombs were based on a comparison with Manaktola bombs, two shells of which he has in his office at Calcutta. Having made a comparison as to what the bombs looked like he gave his opinion. He could not give the dimensions of the bombs nor did he make any mathematical calculations in order to compare the two sets of bombs. In his opinion the bombs used had one shell consisting of one compartment of cast iron. The minimum charge for exploding bombs differed with different kinds of cast iron. It varied according to the consistency of the matter and its thickness and also according to the mixture of explosives used. He felt it difficult to answer what amount of nitro-glycerine would be required to explode a bomb, nor the minimum charge of potassium or best ratio of chloride and picric acid. Theoretically potassium chloride anad picric acid did not form the best mixture for the purpose of bombs and that is why the bombs did not prove more dangerous. Bombs of the type used could have been more dangerous if nitro-glycerine had been used. Witness said that the greater the resistance offered to propelling force, the greater would be its effect. Witness had handled many kinds of bombs such as service bombs, jute, cigarette tin and soda-water bottle bombs and many of them contained stones and nails but the bombs used now had none of them. Had there been nails and stones they would have caused much more damage. Witness was not shown any stationery objects damaged in the Assembly Chamber hit by the bombs to enable him to find out the direction in which they had been thrown. Witness held that calcium carbonate had not the property of exploding or be exploded, while he knew, in the opinion of the Chemical Analyser, most of the fragments had calcium carbonate.—A. P.

DASKROI PEASANTS' PLIGHT

Authorities' Reply to Deputation's Demands

AHMEDABAD, May 6.

A deputation of about 50 agriculturists of North and South Daskroi Talukas waited on the Commissioner and the Collector separately regarding the assessment disputes in both these talukas. The deputation was led by Mr. Hariprasad Mehta, Secretary, Taluka Congress Committee, Dr. Hariprasad Desai, Mr. Krishnalal Desai and Mr. Ramrai Munshi, who put the whole case before the officers. The deputationists contended that there was general calamity in the whole of the South Daskroi Taluka and urged that there should be general half suspension and full suspension where exigencies of the case demand.

ANNAWARI ON IMAGINARY BASIS.

Regarding the North Daskroi Taluka the deputationists said that no first annawari was made in this taluka, and that the one made after the frost was made on imaginary basis and therefore incorrect. Moreover it was a cotton taluka and the distress is very keenly felt there. Here also they urged for general half suspension and full suspension in cases of dire necessity.

NO ORDERS.

The officers heard the deputation patiently. They regretted their inability to pass any orders for the general half suspension, but promised to consider sympathetically any individual representation made to them and any extreme cases brought to their notice. They would consider each application on its own merits and try to give them relief. The deputation then withdrew.

Mr. Hariprasad Mehta, Secretary, Taluka Congress Committee, has issued instructions to the farmers of both these talukas to prepare their own khayewar annawari and represent individual cases to the authorities direct.—Free Press.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

—:o:—

Nile Water Agreement Signed

LONDON, May 7.

Cairo.—The Nile Waters Agreement which was the result of the long-drawn-out Anglo-Egyptian negotiations has been signed.—Reuter.

DUMRAON RIOT CASE

—:o:—

TRIAL OF 26 PERSONS

PATNA, May 7.

Before the subdivisional Magistrate Buxar the hearing has commenced of the case against 26 persons charged with offences in connection with the agrarian riot on Dumraon Estate in which Captain Duff Assistant Manager was reported to have been killed. The prosecution evidence is now being recorded. Nine prosecution witnesses examined deposed that Mr. Duff was beaten to death by rioters who carried his body away and it had not been traced since although a wrist watch and a bootlace belonging to him had been found on the scene of the occurrence.—A. P.

DR. HARDIKAR AND THE GAGGING ORDER

BANGALORE, May 7

In a statement to the press regarding what he called "the gagging order" served on him by the Magistrate, Doctor N. S. Hardikar says: "Perhaps the Magistrate does not know that I am a 'nospeaker,' and that lecturing is not my line. I am only a humble sepoy of the Congress." Concluding he says the order serves no purpose so far as he is concerned.—A. P.

TARIFF REVISION ACT

—:o:—

RATES FOR COTTON YARNS

LONDON, May 8

Washington.—The Tariff Revision Act has also proposed new rate for unbleached cotton yarn of numbers not exceeding nineties of five per cent 'ad valorem' and additional rate of three-tenths of one per cent. for each number. The rate for cotton yarn of numbers exceeding ninety counts will be 30 per cent. 'ad valorem'. The rate for bleached cotton yarn of numbers not exceeding nineties will be ten per cent 'ad valorem' and additional rate for each number of three-tenths of one per cent. Cotton yarn bleached of yarn exceeding nineties will be 30 per cent 'ad valorem'. Rates for cotton cloth range from ten to 16 per cent 'ad valorem' with percentage additions for each number by which yarns composing cloth exceed ninety.—Reuter.

MAGISTRATE'S "NO" TO POLICE

—:o:—

TRIBUTE TO LABOUR LEADER

BANGALORE, May 7

"Merely because strikes and picketing are likely to lead to trouble they cannot on that account be declared illegal. .... Far from influencing millhands to commit illegal acts Mr. Sarma has been proved to have been advising mill workers to respect authority and to conduct themselves constitutionally," observed the City Magistrate to-day in rejecting an application submitted by the Police praying for sanction under section 144 Cr. P.C. against Sama Sarma Secretary of the Textile Labour Union.—A. P.

SIMON CLAIMS PROTECTION FROM CRITICISM

—:o:—

Don't Cast Reflection on My Personal Character He Pleads

"IMPERIAL" SERVICES RECALLED

LONDON, May 7.

Sir John Simon has issued a statement to the press in which he says that in view of the enormous gravity of the work of the Indian Statutory Commission he regards any question touching his straightforwardness as of more than personal importance. He recalls that the fact that he had been chosen to preside over the Commission remained a secret for six months as he had only consulted his wife and Lord Reading before accepting the Chairmanship.

AN EMBARASSING POSITION.

He found the interval embarrassing professionally and practically and he was hard put to it to give a reason for refusing the request of the Indian Princes to advise them.

TAKING ORDERS FROM BIRKENHEAD.

When on returning from India he resumed politics he found there was a suggestion that as the Conservative candidate had withdrawn from Spen Valley he (Simon) was expected to remain politically inactive or to confine his criticism to the Socialists. Sir John Simon thereupon conferred with Lord Birkenhead and ascertained that there was nothing to support such an idea.

LAST YEAR'S PROMISE.

Sir John Simon recalls his promise given last year that he would actively participate in the Liberal campaign so that the Conservatives might reconsider their decision if it had been reached under a misunderstanding.

Sir John Simon concludes that the restoration of Liberals to the authority in the State would be an immense blessing to the nation to the Empire, and to the World.—Reuter.

BOMBAY TEXTILE IMPASSE

—:o:—

Is Govt. Justified in Enforcing Trade Disputes Act in City?

BOMBAY, May 7.

The Labour Correspondent of the Free Press of India writes:—

That the Conference between the Employers and the Workers presided over by His Excellency the Governor failed to reach any satisfactory solution was only to be expected. It is a fight to the finish as far as both the Employers and the Workers are concerned. The Employers are for a firm policy because they feel that the Red Flag Union is really bent not on uplift of Labour but on the destruction of the industry in pursuit of its Communist ideals. The Workers on the other hand allege that the Employers are out to crush organised constitutional Labour movement. Thus, both the parties to the dispute have a clear cut policy. It is only the Government and the community that are without unpolicy.

IS TRADES DISPUTE ACT APPLICABLE?

The result is that the best efforts that wellwishers of Labour and capital are able to make is to appeal to both Labour and Capital to sacrifice mutually and to come to an agreement anyhow. And these appeals have fallen so flat on both sides. The Governor has now stated that the provisions of the Trades Disputes Act will have to be put into force. One has only to study the provisions of the Trades Disputes Act to realise that it does not provide any adequate machinery to deal with a situation like the present one when the issues are not of a bonafides economic or trade union character but relate to larger issues of the rights of labour and capital as viewed from the communist and capitalist standpoint. The Textile industry not by any stretch of the provisions of the Trades Disputes Act a security service. Nor is the strike an illegal strike contemplated by the Act. In the circumstances the only possible application of the Act is to appoint either a Court of Inquiry or a Conciliation Board. For the appointment of a Conciliation Board the parties to the dispute will have to be consenting parties. For a Court of Inquiry no consent of the parties to a dispute is necessary. Local Government can constitute a Court of Inquiry without reference to the disputing parties and the disputants will be bound to assist the Court of Inquiry as if it were a court of law. The Court can record its findings and make its recommendations but when the findings and recommendations have been made the Trades Disputes Act ceased to be of help.

The prospects are that the Local Government would appoint a Court of Inquiry and not a Conciliation Board as the consent of the two parties to the latter is not forthcoming.

SIR VICTOR'S NOTE OF DISSENT.

In this connection, the views of Sir Victor Sassoon in his note of dissent to the report of the Select Committee on the Trades Disputes Bill make pertinent reading. Sir Victor said, I do not consider that Government should interfere unless the dispute is a major one and until direct negotiations between the parties have failed and so I see no reason why Government should interfere except at the request of at least one party to the dispute where a registered Trade Union of the operatives in the trade concerned exists. This would allow Government to intervene where labour was disorganised and without knowledge of its privileges and rights.

The opposition to the above views considers that unless Government has the right of intervention at any time both parties would be likely to pursue obstinately an internecine warfare suicidal to themselves and detrimental to public interest. It does not appreciate the fact that one or other party would always be desirous of obtaining the support of Public Opinion and would thus hasten to demand Government intervention. It is only when both sides feel that they are on the way of coming to a satisfactory settlement that neither would desire the intervention of thirty party busy bodies."

In recording his views Sir Victor evidently did not conceive of the possibility of a situation arising at no distant date when both the Employers and the Workers would decline so cursorily the offer of mediation by the head of the Government not because they were coming to a satisfactory settlement but because both are out for 'a fight to the finish.' The labour leaders are proud of their successful initiation of the general strike on a large scale. The Employers are equally proud of their success in having one third of the mills working within the first fortnight. The Court of Inquiry if appointed should do the service which the Fawcett Committee have done in regard to the issues involved in the last strike. Only the Committee took such a long time that the report could not influence the course of events. If only the Court of Inquiry could be prompt and timely it may be able to assist Public Opinion to judge for itself as to whose is the responsibility for the war on the community which the deadlock in the industry amount to, in actual working.

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